All for Greater East Asia,
Makes a Greater East Asia
for All

Nippon Times

Wartime Is Worktime,
Fight, Fight, Fight and
Win

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GALLANT ATTU FIGHTING FIRES WHOLE NATION'S ZEAL TO CRUSH ENEMY

War Ministry Flooded With Donations From Public

YOUTH CORPS ROUSED

Nippon University Students Offer to Become Volunteers In the Military Service

Roused into a fiery pitch of fighting fury by the Imperial Headquarters announcement on Sunday concerning the gallant and noble end of the intrepid defenders of Attu Island, there is not a man in the whole of Japan today who is not burning with the desire to do his utmost, even at the sacrifice of his life, for his beloved country at this time of national emergency.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Youths Corps almost immediately after the announcement, sent out urgent wires to all its group leaders throughout the country, instructing them to encourage all the members to further exert themselves and keep the fire of certain victory burning in their hearts. The following night the Vice-President of the Corps gave a spirited broadcast on the loyal spirits at Attu, listened to earnestly by all the members of the organization.

Ready to Serve

With their patriotic zeal roused to fever pitch by the announcement of Imperial Headquarters, 1,400 students of Nippon University, specializing in Colonization and Agriculture, have petitioned for permission to become volunteers in military service.

These students were in the midst of an intensive drill at the Fujiwara Ground in Kanagawa Prefecture when they heard the Imperial Headquarters announcement on Sunday evening. The effect was instantaneous. The drill was stopped, and the students at once marched more than 30 miles throughout the night, without stopping to sleep, from Fujiwara to Tokyo. Arriving before the Imperial Palace Monday morning, they strengthened their resolve to volunteer in the military force.

Yudo Komatsu, the chief of the Colonization Department, made a spirited address before the Law and Literature students in the university auditorium, calling for more volunteers. The response was immediate, and the authorities of Nippon University have decided to convey the student's petition to the military authorities.

Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo visited the Yasukuni Shrine at 10:30 a.m. on Monday, and reported to the spirits of the war heroes who are deified at the shrine the heroic end of the unit garrisoning Attu Island. He vowed to the enshrined heroes to overcome all difficulties to be encountered in bringing the war to a victorious end.

Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada also visited the shrine at 3 p.m.

Donations Made

Moved intensely by the glorious death of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki and his forces who died hurling themselves at the enemy at Attu a steady stream of people making donations moved to the War Ministry on Monday.

Businessmen, industrial workers, office workers, girls, patriots from all walks of life made whatever contributions they could in order to memorialize the fallen heroes of Attu. Among those making donations was a man who brought the whole of his bonus. There was one woman who brought her contribution together with a poem in memoriam. Another housewife brought a sum saying that her husband, away on a business trip, had heard Major-General Nakao Yahagi's broadcast and deeply moved had wired her to do so.

Up to 3 p.m. more than ¥53,370 had been donated to the War Ministry.

Although the two thousand and some odd officers and men of the Imperial Army defending Attu Island in the Aleutians died fighting to the last man, the engagement was an extremely costly one to the enemy, the Americans losing 6,000 officers and men, nearly three times as many as the defenders, out of a force of 25,000.

For fully a year those warriors of Nippon had held the island base,

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Letter to War Vice-Minister Describes Attu Commander

Shows Colonel Yamazaki's Strong Sense of Responsibility as Army Officer; Was Exacting at Home But Affectionate to Family

What sort of man Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, commander of the Imperial Forces on Attu Island was will be seen from a letter written by him which was made public or. Monday by War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga.

The letter, which was addressed to the War Vice-Minister, was written on the occasion of the last Imperial Birthday on April 29.

Colonel Yamazaki in the letter mentioned that the officers and men on Attu Island had several difficult problems. He stated that there would not be any cause for anxiety about the island while he was there.

The letter, written on two sheets from a writing pad, was characteristic of the writer. His sentences were short and direct, yet comprehensive. They produced the impression that the writer was like an ancient warrior with his keen sense of honor and responsibility.

There was a postcript in which the writer showed himself a man with a sense of humor. He said that he had plenty of sake (salmon) for sake (wine)and of sakana (fish) for sakana (accompaniment of sake).

The letter follows:

"Dear Sir: It is springtime, and I am pleased to note that you are in good health and happy in your work. I hasten to congratulate you upon your promotion.

"As for myself, I am rejoicing the lot which is mine to be in the first battle line to which I came under orders some time ago.

"I thank you very much for the kindness which you showed to me while I was with the Takada regiment.

"Well, we here are under several difficult conditions. I venture to say that there would not be any cause for anxiety about this area while I am here.

"The officers and men on the entire island are all of them in superb morale, and it delights me that with light minds they are attending to their duties.

"P.S. We have exceedingly large supplies of salmon (sake) and fish (accompaniment of sake). In this respect ours are the grandest lives in all Japan. Ha! Ha!"

Colonel Yamazaki, who sought death on a charge against the enemy on the night of May 29, was stern yet affectionate to his family as he was to the officers and men of his unit, according to Mrs. Eiko Yamazaki, widow of the hero, who was interviewed by Domei on Monday at her home in Jonancho in the city of Takata, Niigata Prefecture.

Mrs. Yamazaki, 47, told the news service that she had been full of gratitude to the officers and men under her husband ever since she had learned of their glorious end.

"As the wife of a soldier I had been prepared for the thing that happened to my husband for a long time," the widow of the fallen hero began.

"At the time of his departure for the front, my husband had made up his mind to die in the service of the State. I am certain that he felt himself a most happy man when he led his men in a final charge against the enemy.

"I heard from him two times after he got to the island. The communications were brief. He said that he was in the best of health and attending to his military duties. He expressed a wish for me to see that the children would be earnest and studious.

"At home he was a very exacting man. But he had the quality of being extremely affectionate to the children.

"Now that my husband is no more, I intend to bring up my children in a manner which will qualify them to pursue their father's will.

"I find my heart filled with gratitude to the officers and men under my husband who died heroically after they had seen many hardships."

The hero is survived by four children. The oldest, a boy of 20, is a student in the Yokohama Higher Technological School.

The interview produced on the Domei reporter the impression that Colonel Yamazaki with his strong sense of responsibility was a typical Japanese soldier, his preoccupation being the performance of his military duties.

CONTROL OF S.M.R. IS STREAMLINED

Will Be Shifted to Local Officials

Further streamlining the Government supervision over the South Manchuria Railway Company as an important pivot of Japan's Continental administration, the Government has decided to revise the regulations controlling the business of the railway concern, it was revealed today.

According to the revision which will take place as from June 1, the authority to control the business of the railway company, which exclusively belonged to the Central Government under the provisions of the existing regulations, will be transferred to local Government officials such as the Japanese Ambassador in Manchoukuo or the Governor-General of the Kwantung Leased Territory to avoid complications.

Heretofore, the Central Government will examine only extremely important matters concerning the company's activities, it is understood.

The present revision of the control regulations, coupled with the large-scale personnel reorganization, which was recently carried out by the company, is expected to bolster the management of the railway company greatly through the adoption of a priority system.

Lin Sen Sick

The symptom of the present illness of the Chungking President, Lin Sen, has been reported as apoplexy, which he suffered on May 12, just as he was ready to receive foreign visitors, according to a Shanghai dispatch to Domei on Monday.

CHUNGKING ADOPTS ANTI-RED ATTITUDE

Chiang's Party Leaders Hit Communists

Domei

NANKING, May 31.—With the liquidation of the Third Internationale, the leaders of Chiang Kai-shek's own party in Chungking, the Kuomintang, are busily engaged in a campaign mobilizing all the members of the Sanmin Youths' Corps to oust the Communist party from Chungking, it is reported here today.

The first national conference of Sanmin Youths' Corps representatives held recently offered a convenient medium for such party leaders as Chen Li-fu and Chu Chia-hua to form their conspiracy against the Communists within the Chungking regime, it is learned.

The report also said that Ho Chung-han, leader of the Youths' Corps in Lanchow and Chang Kuo-tao, leader in Sian, have already started a big anti-Communist drive in the Northwestern Provinces, while the headquarters of the Sanmin Youths' Corps in Chungking has also decided to dispatch agents to Kiangsu and Anhwei provinces to undertake a similar drive in that area to parallel the drive in the Northwest.

With such spirited drives against the Communists under way, the information added that authoritative quarters within the Chungking regime expect a head-on clash between the central authorities and the Communists any time now.

Imperial Message Is Given Army Air School Students

The Tokyo Army Youth Aviation School at Murayama-mura, Tokyo Prefecture, was on Monday honored by the visit of Lieutenant-Colonel Arimitsu Yamagata, Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor, who conveyed the Gracious Imperial Wishes to the youthful student-airmen and inspected their activities.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yamagata reached the school at 9 a.m. and after a short rest, attended the ceremony to recite the Imperial Message before the awe-inspired students and leaders of the institution lined up in the school grounds.

After the Imperial Message was read, Toshisada Takada, Principal of the Aviation School, recited a reply in which he stated that tutors and students of the institution, in obedience to the Imperial Instructions, will forge ahead to fulfil the mission imposed on the school thereby responding to the Imperial Wishes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yamagata then inspected the young aviators performing callisthenics, going through bayonet exercises and engaging in their study.

Since its founding in 1938, the Youth Aviation School has produced many efficient Army airmen who have distinguished themselves on the fighting front. For its important mission, the institution is well-known among the public. In October last year, it was honored by the visit of His Highness Lieutenant-General Prince Gin Ri.

ATTU STIRS NIPPON, AVERS REICH PRESS

Bravery of 'Two Thousand' Will Whip Up Morale of Japanese, Accustomed to Victory

No matter what noisy propaganda the United States should spread in regard to the Attu fighting in the Aleutians, it is only an episode in the great Pacific War and the general lead that Japan had secured in the initial stage of the war remains unshaken, is the gist of the comments in the German papers on the heroic last stand of "the Two Thousand," according to a special dispatch from Berlin to Yomiuri-Hochi dated May 30.

The event will whip up the morale of the Japanese who have been accustomed to victory and the terrific Japanese attacks on enemy positions will be visibly intensified, it is pointed out in the Berlin press.

The following is the composite sentiment of the German papers on the Attu struggle:

Insignificant Outpost

(1) From the point of view of the present strategic policy of Japan, Attu Island constitutes only an insignificant outpost among many. The pivotal centers of the present Japanese campaign are the heart of China to the north and south of the Yangtze where now the Japanese are advancing with irresistible momentum, and the Southwestern Pacific where intense fighting is in progress. From the purely strategic point of view, the United States has concentrated more forces on a lone island in the Northern Pacific than it had bargained for and enabled the Japanese to advance toward Chungking, permitted the Japanese air and submarine forces to be strengthened in the Southwestern Pacific and plunged Australia into the most extreme danger.

(2) Consequently, the American action at Attu has been attended with little military results, so that what the Americans probably sought was mainly to serve the political end of influencing the Soviet Union and appeasing the mounting dissatisfaction at home. In this respect, too, the United States has acted entirely out of reason. It is obvious that the Soviet Union is not to be moved by a gesture of this sort. Nor is public opinion at home likely to be very effectively influenced.

(3) The very fact that the United States has devoted forces ten times or greater than the Japanese merely to occupy such lone island bases like Attu or Guadalcanal defended by only 2,000—3,000 and suffered sacrifices several times those inflicted on the Japanese reveals its utter strategic incompetence and thus it is not likely to succeed even in moderating public opinion at home.

(4) The gallantry of the Japanese officers and men who defended Attu manifested in the most positive manner possible the unshakable common war aim of the Axis camp and just as the Stalingrad tragedy stirred the German people to greater heights of patriotism, so the last stand of the "Two Thousand" at Attu cannot fail to rouse the Japanese people to utmost fury. The Japanese attacks on enemy positions are regarded certain to be intensified.

According to a Stockholm dispatch to the same paper dated May 30, even the enemy, the United

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SCRIBE REMINISCES ATTU ISLE LANDING

Pays Deep Respect to Fallen Heroes and Vows Comrades Will Avenge Deaths

Hearing that the Japanese defense forces on Attu Island had all died gloriously hurling themselves at the enemy, Mikizo Fukazawa of Domei, a member of the Army Press Corps, who was the first to send out to the world the report of the surprise raid on the North last year, declared that he could only bow in profound respect for the glorious way in which they met their end and vowed that they would be avenged according to a Domei report from Sapporo.

Mr. Fukazawa, accompanied the forces in their landing on Attu last year and lived with them on the bleak tundra for two months.

"That the soldiers I had known well since we were on board ship and with whom I had lived for two months on the tundra with only the snow and crags to look at . . . that those officers and men, after carrying on a death struggle with the enemy, have all hurled themselves against the enemy and died gloriously fills me with raging emotions and bitter sorrow and I do not know how to express myself," he declared.

To Avenge Death

"I can only bow my head in deep respect for the glorious way in which they met their end. According to what I have heard, the forces on Kiska Island are extremely full of fighting spirit and are vowing furiously that they will avenge their comrades who fell at Attu.

"Perhaps because they live bearing extreme difficulties and naturally disadvantageous conditions, the comradely unity of the forces in the North is especially strong, and those on Kiska, without doubt, look forward to the time when they will gain revenge.

"Attu is an island on which, other than water, there is nothing. Houses cannot be built because such will become targets for the enemy and also because there are no materials. As there are only the tundra and scraggly pines, there is no fuel. Some types of grass grow and salmon-trout and sole can be caught but when the fighting becomes intense that too is impossible.

"It is thought that the officers and men crouched in the trenches having no changes in clothing, soaked by the rain and fog, and fought with only preserved fish and a small quantity of other food to eat. As you know, the sending of supplies during winter could not be carried out as desired because of the adverse weather conditions and with the coming of spring that again was extremely difficult because of the activity of enemy planes and submarines.

Endure Wintry Hardships

"From winter to spring, furious winds of 33 to 40 meter velocity are not uncommon. Because the heroes since their landing last spring did not expect to come home alive, they were able to bear solidly these conditions which ordinary people could not. The officers and men of the defense forces themselves knew perfectly that the conditions were disadvantageous even while they were facing the enemy so I know that not even a single man thought of help from comrade units even at the last. When I think of such a high, heroic determination I feel a deep emotion.

"After landing on the island last

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ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST 20 ENEMY WARPLANES IN RAID ON CHITTAGONG

14 Shot Down in Duel Over Airfield on May 29

ANNOUNCED MONDAY

Military Installations Set Afire; Foe Admits Attack; Says Losses Suffered

Continuing their devastating raids on enemy military establishments in Eastern India, Imperial Army Air Units shot down 14 enemy planes and blasted six others aground during an attack on the Chittagong airfield on May 29. Considerable damage was also inflicted on military installations there.

These results were made known in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Monday, which follows:

"Imperial Army Air Units raided the Chittagong airfield on May 29, shooting down 14 of more than 20 enemy planes which were engaged in battle and setting aflame or destroying six planes which were on the ground, as well as setting ablaze and blasting a number of attached military installations. One of our planes has not returned yet."

The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces dispatched to India issued the following announcement on May 30, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei relaying a wire from New Delhi;

"A Japanese bomber squadron under protection of a strong formation of fighter planes raided the Chittagong airfield on May 29 and inflicted damage to military facilities at the airfield and also caused casualties."

Intensifies Air Attack

The Japanese air force on the Burma front has intensified its operations against the British, shooting down or destroying on the ground 34 enemy planes on May 24 at the Chittagong airdrome and 20 on May 29 at the same airdrome.

The attempt of the Anglo-Indian forces to invade Burma has been completely frustrated by the Japanese occupation of Maungdaw on May 14 and 40,000 enemy troops comprising two divisions were wiped out. With the coming of the rainy season, the defeat-ired enemy planned to disturb the rear of the Burma front by means of air raids carried out by British and American airmen. Thus the enemy undertook to mass fighters and bombers at Chittagong, their most important air base near the eastern border of Burma, while replacing the 550 or more planes which they had lost to the Japanese in the Arakan campaign.

On receipt of information that the enemy was active making these preparations at Chittagong, Japanese airmen at once carried out air raids on the airdrome there.

On the second occasion on May 29, when the Japanese in a mixed formation of bombers and fighters approached the enemy airdrome, 20 or more Hurricane fighters took off in panic and they were at once engaged by the Japanese in a fierce battle. Almost in no time 14 of the British were shot down and six more, including large-sized machines, were destroyed on the ground. The air facilities at the airdrome were also blasted into debris.

Both the surprise air attacks on Yunnanyi on April 26 and 28 and the two raids on Chittagong were nicely timed so as to wreck the enemy air facilities just as they had completed preparations on the whole, when the maximum damage could be inflicted.

2 More Enemy Bases Taken By Japanese Units in Hunan

Muchiaochi and Tachuchiaping, in District Opposite Ichang, Are Reduced by Our Men Out to Annihilate Foe in Sixth War Zone

Two more important military bases in the northern district of Hunan Province opposite Ichang have been occupied by the Japanese Forces now operating in the mountainous region of that province, according to a Domei dispatch from an undisclosed Kiangnan front on May 31. The Japanese Forces are making vigorous efforts to annihilate the enemy in the Sixth War Zone of Chungking.

Late in the afternoon of May 27 the Japanese units occupied Muchiaochi, strong enemy foothold, and are now advancing toward an undisclosed point.

An undisclosed raiding unit, which is now engaged in the beleaguerment and annihilation of the enemy Yangtze River Defense Corps operating in the area opposite Ichang, reduced Tachuchiaping, situated at 35 kilometers southwest of Ichang, at midnight of May 28. It has dealt a stunning blow to the Yangtze Defense Corps, which boasts itself as the strongest Chungking force, in the Pienyen district located in the Pashan Ranges west of Ichang. The enemy 11th Division, 18th Division and 141st Division offering stubborn resistance in steep mountain fastnesses of the Pashan Ranges and also several thousand enemy soldiers in the southern region of Yanglintzu were intensively attacked at night of May 27.

Early morning of the next day the steep pass of Hsienniuling, 748 meters high, was taken by the Japanese unit. As the day advanced, the Japanese occupied the neighboring mountain key points one by one. As a result of this, the penetration of the central defense line of the enemy connecting Tienwangssu, Yanglintzu, Hsienniuling, Huashihpang, Yungchangssu, and Changchiaho extending 40 kilometers, was successful.

This was followed by the penetration of another strong defense line on which key points the enemy troops were solidly entrenched late in the afternoon of May 28. The enemy key points including Shihpai, Tachuchiaping, 22 kilometers west of Ichang, Tsaochiapan and Muchiaochi, 45 kilometers north of Yuyangkwan, and others thus have been penetrated.

A warfare of encirclement and annihilation of the enemy 14th column entrenched at Chinchenhsiu in Honan Province, was suddenly launched by Japanese units early in the morning of May 30, according to a Domei dispatch from Kaifeng, Honan, dated May 31. These enemy troops numbering about 2,500 had fled from the Taihang mountain district, as a result of a thoroughgoing hammering of the Japanese Forces in the so-called 1943 spring Taihang operation, recently ended. The new operation is directed against these remnant Chungking soldiers planning to run amok in the neighborhood of Chinchenhsiu, which is located along the New Yellow River and at about 50 kilometers south of Kaifeng.

Carrying everything before them, the raiding Japanese units penetrated into Chinchenhsiu, the headquarters of the 14th column, at 6 a.m. the same day, while one unit advanced to Pohsu, where the enemy staff officers were attempting to cross the river, and cut off the path of their retreat. With the cooperation of Army planes the ground units smashed the fleeing enemy before they were able to cross the river.

The enemy left 300 bodies on the battlefield on the first day of operation. The war prisoners numbered 15. The trophies consisted of 218 rifles and 2,300 rounds of ammunition. Sixteen boats carrying about 300 enemy soldiers were blasted by planes.

MANY WORSHIPPERS FLOCK TO NAVY CLUB

250,000 Pay Respects During 1 Week to Late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto

A serpentine column of worshippers continued to stream to the Navy Club in Shiba-ku to pay homage to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, who displayed the essence of "Bushido" spirit, by dying a glorious death in gallant action in the Southern skies.

On the last day, Monday, on which the Navy Club was opened to the general public for worship, it was estimated that the total of humbled worshippers reached 250,000 persons since the rites commenced on May 24.

At 11 a.m. on Monday, the elites of the Japanese wrestling world appeared at the Navy Club, and with the popular Futabayama, one of the Herculean Grand Champions at their head, paid humble and solemn respects to the late Fleet-Admiral.

Also on this day, Manzaburo Hishikawa, instructor at Tokyo Imperial University, Vice-Admiral Rokuro Horie, pupils of the Akashi National School, and other official and non-official worshippers streamed to the altar in the Navy Club.

Meanwhile at the Tama Cemetery, the clarion sound of axe and hammer from the site which was selected as the final resting place of the late Fleet-Admiral, began to split the serenity of the peaceful surrounding as selected and skilled workers began construction work for the memorial.

Meanwhile, of the countless worshippers who visited the grave of the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo on the 9th anniversary of the death of the Russo-Japanese War hero whose ashes recline

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SOVIET FORMATIONS AT KUBAN REPULSED

Luftwaffe Inflicts Heavy Losses to Infantry—Destroys 12 Tanks

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 30.—The great defensive battle at the Kuban bridgehead was marked again by the great defensive success which the Luftwaffe scored in its attacks against the Soviet assault formations.

Wave upon wave of German bomber and Stuka formations, accompanied by tank formations, incessantly bombed the Soviet regiments and tank formations all day long inflicting such heavy losses on the enemy that only a part of the originally intended divisions were able to take part in the battle.

In embittered hand-to-hand fighting, 12 Soviet tanks were destroyed with 16 others were set aflame by the Luftwaffe formations.

The Soviet pressure was chiefly directed against the German positions east of Kiyovskojo and Moldavanakoje. German military quarters are under the impression that the Soviet command after having been able to overrun the German lines in this sector of the front three days ago will now resort to the tactics of a wearing down battle on a major scale. The losses, suffered by the enemy, indicate that this plan will never be successful since the Soviets despite their numerical superiority have not been able to gain ground.

Meanwhile, several bomber formations of the Luftwaffe operating against Soviet boat concentrations in lagoon district of Kuban reported the sinking of 16 fully laden landing boats. Strong Soviet air-formations were employed yesterday for the attempt of attacking the German supply lines. In the course of numerous aerial combats, 46 Soviet machines were downed

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CELEBES TO SET UP TRAINING INSTITUTE

Domei

MACASSAR, May 31.—Following the opening of the Macassar Industrial and Business School on June 1 for the training of native industrial leaders, an Industrial Training Institute will be established within the school to give to the local inhabitants an elementary course in the operation of industrial machinery, it was learned today.

The new course, which requires from three to six months to complete, will give enough training in the operation of industrial machines to make a skilled industrial worker.

In the first enrollment, 50 students will be taken to be trained as lathe operators and machinists.

PRINCESS ATTENDS WOMEN'S MEETING

Solemn Respects Paid to Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, Colonel Yamazaki

Graced by the presence of Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko Higashikuni, Dai Nippon Women's Association observed its first anniversary under the patronage of Her Imperial Highness by holding a rally at the Hibiya Public Hall from 1 p.m. Monday.

The meeting was dedicated toward enhancing women's aid in gaining victory in economic warfare and was privileged to hear Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister, lecture on the topic "What Is Expected of Women in Economic Warfare."

Solemn respects were paid at the outset of the meeting to the memory of the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and to the gallant officers and men under Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki who fought to the end on Attu Island.

Those who attended pledged their utmost to utilize every moment, every material to the full in winning the economic battle since it is realized that their daily living is in itself a battle they are fighting day by day.

The meeting ended at 4 p.m.

Scribe Reminisces Attu Isle Landing

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spring, we made our positions at X X. From there to the bay on the south where the enemy landed, the distance was only such that required about five hours through the snow on foot. We used to walk over this route many times making notes of the lay of the land and so forth.

"When it was announced that the enemy had mass-landed on the island with mechanized equipment on May 12, I felt, knowing the place as I do that our officers and men were fighting truly well in those terribly adverse conditions, and when I heard that they were pushing back the enemy from the Holtz Bay area in the north I was amazed.

"The enemy was made up of forces more than ten times ours. It was prepared with every sort of weapon and landed a steady stream of amphibian tanks. It is remarkable that our forces, equipped with only a few cannon, were able to carry on for nearly three weeks.

"The tremendously difficult fighting they underwent is beyond imagination. No eatable grasses even grow on Attu. The spirit of the officers and men who fought carefully making use of each piece of driftwood, each little stake, and at the end hurling themselves to their death against the enemy, must be made use of seriously by us on the battlefield at home. I recall the faces of each of the officers and men I knew and respectfully pray that they may rest in peace, and at the same time vow to avenge them."

Soviet Formations At Kuban Repulsed

(Continued from Page 1)

over the Tamaan Peninsula while another 10 fell victim to the Slovak fighters.

In the remaining sectors of the Eastern Front, major operations occurred only in the district of the middle Donetz northeast of Lissitchansk. The Soviets made repeated attempts at storming the German height positions throwing into battle several regiments of riflemen supported by strong tank forces but lost eight heavy tanks of the most modern design.

Attu Stirs Nippon, Avers Reich Press

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States, seems to have been deeply impressed by the courage and stamina of the Japanese who held the Americans at bay to the last man. The Navy Department on Sunday issued a communique to the following effect:

"All organized resistance by the Japanese on Attu Island has ceased. The Japanese delivered their last desperate major offensive at daybreak on May 29 and entered into terrific fighting with our forces but finally they were wiped out."

Many Worshippers Flock to Navy Club

(Continued from Page 1)

within the serene compounds of the Tama Cemetery, numerous persons stood in silent meditation in front of the half-completed grave of the late Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto.

Swearing Increased Output

Moved profoundly by the announcement made by Imperial Headquarters on Sunday, all the stalwarts fighting on the industrial front at home have sworn to beat the enemy with increased production. The picture shows a group of industrial fighters listening intently to a lecture on the Attu operations.

Gallant Stand of 2,000 Soldiers On Attu Isle Lauded By Hishikari

Comrades Will Avenge Their Heroic Sacrifices And Japan Will Win Final Victory, Says General; Warns Against U.S. Propaganda

"We shall never fail to avenge those gallant heroes who died a glorious death on Attu Island and to achieve final victory in the War of Greater East Asia," emphasized General Taka Hishikari, retired, President of the Association for Upholding Loyal Souls, in an interview with the Mainichi held Sunday evening at his residence at Aoyama-Takagi-cho, Aoyama-ku.

"As a son of Japan, I cannot help deeply mourning over the death of our officers and men who defended Attu Island to the last man," General Hishikari stated.

"These soldiers fought daringly and courageously against an American force ten times their own on the remote islet and without having asked for reinforcements, met a heroic end after making the last daring charge against the enemy.

"By their action, the essential principle of the Imperial Forces whereby their members fight to the last man even if without the reinforcement of a single soldier and without the supply of a single bullet has been dramatically displayed. The loyal souls of the men of the Japanese garrison have become the Guardian Deities of the Empire.

Men Were Prepared

"I presume that the officers and men of the defense corps stationed on Attu Island had been prepared for the recent development of the war there ever since the time when the islet was occupied. They must have been ready to do their utmost for their duties and die a heroic death in action.

"The sad emotion which the entire nation felt when they learned the Imperial Headquarters' announcement must have been deep indeed. It must be noted, however, that any war can never be ended without sacrifices. Fluctuations in war situation are natural. Every warrior, when he is in the battle field, is fully prepared to die calmly.

"The war is not decided by local victory and defeat. A final victory alone—victory in the whole situation—can mean the real victory The current war is a great war which must be won by final victory.

"Every son of Nippon should pledge himself to avenge the death of the heroes who laid down their lives for the nation in the Attu operations.

"Final victory is surely in our hands. I should like to reiterate that the officers and men who died in the most sanguinary hand-to-hand fight with the enemy on Attu Island lived and died with the real martial spirit since the American forces landed on the island up to the time when they made the final assault. I believe that all these gallant heroes were in a calm and composed state of mind before they made last courageous night assault.

Lauds Heroic Stand

"The death of the entire corps which had satisfactorily discharged its duty was an exemplary manifestation of the loyal spirit which has distinguished the Japanese nation throughout its history of 3,000 years. It is a source of limitless sorrow for us which we can never get rid of but at the same time, it will prove a torch which encourages the 100,000,000 people of Japan and leads the nation to victory.

"We should no longer merely indulge in loudly talking about the determination of the nation and things like that. I should like to emphasize on this occasion that none of the nation should be confused by the recent report.

"In all probability, America will spread its usual bombastic propaganda; but we must never allow ourselves to become nervous and confused.

"Military operations are conducted by the Imperial fighting services under the August Sovereign. At present, operations are being carried out by the Imperial Army, Naval and Air Forces toward attaining the final victory. Individual results of operations are left to historians of coming ages to judge and interpret. The duty of the nation at the present moment is simply to forge ahead with a solid confidence toward the final victory.

"If we should fall short of exerting enough efforts and consequently, should fail to produce sufficient arms and ammunition for the fighting services, we shall no longer be worthy people of Japan. None of us should pass a single day idle till Japan some day avenges the death of the 2,000 heroes of Attu. We must ever be on the alert lest any lack of confidence in victory on our part should impede the morale of the men of the front.

"The loyal spirit enhanced by the fallen defenders of Attu Island must be succeeded to by us, the 100,000,000 people of Japan. We will avenge those fallen heroes without fail. We shall never fail to win in the War of Greater East Asia."

MACASSAR POLICE TO GET MORE PAY

Promotion Also Opened For Competent Officers

Domei

MACASSAR, May 31.—A temporary provision concerning the appointment of local policemen and improvement of their treatment was announced today by the Japanese authorities.

According to the new provision, competent policemen, regardless of their past school career, will be promoted to leading police officers after being trained at the police officers training school, which is to be established here in the near future.

Salaries of the policemen will be better than at the time of the Dutch regime. Second rank policemen will receive the minimum salary of 20 guilders, while the maximum of 320 guilders will be given to police chiefs. Each policeman will be given special allowances, including clothing, lodging and other allowances.

CHAMBER TO DISSOLVE

Will Be Replaced by Economic Association

President Aiichiro Fujiyama and nationwide representatives of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry will convene at Imperial Hotel this morning to discuss necessary steps for voluntary dissolution of this organ, which is to be succeeded by the Economic Association of Commerce and Industries in near future, it was learned.

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry was first organized in 1879 and since that time has been contributing to welfare of small and medium commercial and industrial enterprises in Japan.

Mr. Fujiyama is the seventh president of this organization and there are at present 144 branches of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in this country with a total of 156,000 members.

British Cruelty Bared

LISBON—At a session of the Indian Independence League in Bradford, England, a report was taken up which dealt with the cruel treatment meted out to Indian boys between 10 and 14 years of age by the British police in various Indian towns.

SOVIETS' WAR AIMS SCORED BY VLASSOV

Captured General Says Moscow Seeks World Domination With Anglo-Saxons

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 28.—Press comments abroad of late have been paying increasing attention to the intentions of General Andrej Andrejevitch Vlassov, Commander of the Russian Army of Liberation who, on the strength of his past experiences, has become a wholehearted adversary of Bolshevism.

General Vlassov, the son of a peasant from Nishninovgorod district, and the former commander of a Soviet army corps, was taken prisoner by the Germans in the fighting at Volchov in July 1942.

In an open letter, he had himself explained how his conversion from Bolshevism to a fervent enemy of this very regime had come about.

In this letter, which has been widely circulated in the occupied districts as well as beyond, General Vlassov says among others:

"At the time when I fought my way through the German lines hiding for months in swamps and dense forests, I have often asked myself why the bloodshed of the Russian people should be continued and whether this was really being waged in the interest of the Russian people. What is the Russian people fighting for?

Forced by Capitalists

"I soon fully realized that the Russian people had been forced into war for the interests of foreign powers especially the Anglo-Saxon capitalists. Great Britain always tried to weaken Russia in every respect."

Realizing these facts, General Vlassov has found his way to a collaboration with Germany. He has now formed the "Russian Army of Liberation," which is recruited of all those elements which in the joint fight against Bolshevism see the future of Russia.

After having made many journeys through the liberated eastern territories as well as to the front and to the vicinity of Smolensk, General Vlassov delivered a special message to the peoples of the Soviet Union in which he declared:

"The Russian people have been betrayed by Premier Stalin's Allies to the Anglo-American capitalists. These plutocrats not only want to save their skins by sacrificing millions of Russian lives but they are stretching out their greedy hands toward the riches and treasures even of our own country and they have even concluded secret treaties with Premeir Stalin.

"Germany, on the other hand, is not fighting against the Russian people but only against Bolshevism. The national Germany of Adolf Hitler has set itself the task of giving Europe a New Order without the Bolshevists and without the capitalists, and every nation in this new Europe will be accorded the place it deserves and which it has earned. The position of the Russian people in the community of the European nations will depend on the extent of their cooperation in the fight against Bolshevism."

Many Join Vlassov

Numerous formations of the Russian Army of Liberation have already been employed with success both in the hinterland as well as on the actual fighting front. The initiative of General Vlassov is shown by the steadily increasing number of Soviet soldiers who in answer to his proclamation have gone over to the ranks of the Liberation Army. The reports of some of these ex-soldiers of the Soviet army about conditions in the Soviet Union and among the ranks of the Red army are very interesting since they disclose that behind the Soviet front sharp discussions are taking place for and against General Vlassov which are spreading to even the highest Soviet authorities.

The influence of the Vlassov movement is extending more and more and is gaining such a prestige in the Soviet Union that the Soviet Government is endeavoring to take up its fight with all means at its disposal.

In the attempt to discredit General Vlassov, the Soviet Government declares that he was bought with German money and that he is already dead. In addition, the Soviets are intensifying their partisan activity by all means imaginable in those territories, occupied by the German troops.

In the above-mentioned letter, written many months ago, General Vlassov had stated: "During the past months Premier Stalin, realizing that the Russian people no longer wanted to fight for the foreign aims of international Bolshevism, apparently changed his policy. He abolished the system of the Commissars. He endeavored to conclude a pact with the chiefs of the formerly prosecuted church; he tried to revive the tradition of the old army in order to make the Russian people fight on; he recalled the names of famous men like Alexander Nevsky Kutosov, Ssuvorov, Minin, and Posnarsky; and he, above all, wanted to prove that the people were fighting for their homes, for their fatherland and for Russia.

"Only blind people can hold the view that Premier Stalin had forsaken the principles of Bolshevism. These are vain hopes! Bolshevism has forgotten nothing and does not give up one iota of his program. What prophetic words and what a suitable commentary on the dissolution of the Comintern by a man who for 24 years lived among the ranks of the Red army, decorated with the Order of Lenin, of the Red Flag and with the commemorative medal of '20 years Red Army;' and who in 1938-39 as military adviser to Chiang Kai-shek came to know the conditions in the Far East."

Naval Press Reporter Tells Of Beastly Nature in Yanks

Americans Croon, 'Come On, Boy!' as They Beckon And Send Bullet Into Hapless Opponent; Seamen Relate Experience on Guadalcanal and in Solomons

By **KOTARO SAMUKAWA**
Of the Navy Press Corps

"Come on, boy!"

This is a fearful story that I am going to relate, a story that I heard from two Japanese sailors during my period of service as a civilian in the Army in the South.

The events of the story happened during one of the naval encounters off the Solomon Islands. In the midst of a fierce battle, the ship which the two seamen were on was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine. Most of the crew were hurled headlong into the sea.

When the two seamen rose to the surface, and gulped in the air, which smelt of gunpowder, into their lungs, they saw something dark and big floating near them.

They struggled toward this object, and clung to it. The surface of that object was rough, and they couldn't tell what it was at first. Presently, however, the thing rose slowly, flinging off the waves from sides, and revealed itself as the ve ubmarine which had attacked the Japanese ship.

"Hell! This damned thing is the enemy!"

The men who were clinging to the submarine leaped into the sea. At that moment, the hatch of the submarine opened, and a fair-faced man poked his head out.

His head was outlined against the setting sun. After looking at the men in the water, he pointed his revolver at them, and shouted, "Come on, boy!"

There was a cold grin on his face, a grin which was blotted out by the smoke from the detonating gun.

As the vision of that beckoning hand and face looms before me, I seem to feel the stifling sensation of a battle in the tropical south.

This story occurred in the Guadalcanal area.

The unit was advancing. If a man stumbled and fell down, that was the last of him. Everyone was so reduced by fatigue and hunger that he was like a scarecrow. Nobody had enough energy to stop to help a fallen comrade. If one remained on one's feet, he somehow managed to keep on.

Forward! Forward, into the enemy! This was the only thought in every man's mind.

Shells crashed into the jungle lining the beach. Trees were unrooted. The land was torn to bits, and the rock subsoil was exposed like bone beneath flesh. The sun continued to blaze down. From a little distance came the roar of the tanks as they crashed through the jungle, avoiding somehow the bodies of the dead soldiers.

At intervals the unit came across enemy soldiers who had been sent on ahead. The distance was short, about 20 or 30 meters, and the faces on both sides were clearly visible to each other. On such occasions, the looks on the faces of the enemy were so hateful that they were beyond expression.

"Come on boy!" This stock phrase, said in a voice that was oily smooth, as though the speaker was addressing a woman, was often heard from the enemy. It was always accompanied by that beckoning gesture which that man in the submarine had made.

"Come on boy!" I shudder as I hear the phrase. Uttered by the beef-eating Americans, the words call up in me the loathing and disgust hate I would feel when I look at some sly, cruel beast of the jungle.

For how many long years have they sucked the blood of the hapless peoples of East Asia as they beckoned and crooned "Come on boy!"?

Special Postage Stamps

BUCHAREST—In December and January of each year the Rumanian postal authorities will only handle mail posted with special relief stamps, according to a decree published here.

GALLANT HEROES OF ATTU HAILED

(Continued from Page 1)

struggling against the severe climatic conditions of the northern seas and enduring the incessant pounding enemy bombers.

On May 12 when the Americans, numbering 10 times the defending force, landed there, they at once gave battle and held the enemy at bay for nearly three weeks before they met their heroic deaths. The 100,000,000 people behind the lines with one voice expressed their profound appreciation for the supreme sacrifice and vowed that the day of reckoning shall be brought to the enemy all the sooner.

The Americans sacrificed 25,000 lives and wasted six full months in the struggle at Guadalcanal and now they paid the price of 6,000 lives and nearly three weeks of precious time at Attu. They have learned that in order to wrest back the many Pacific bases which the Japanese had occupied to forestall their attack they must always be prepared to suffer tremendous damage.

At each point in the Pacific occupied by the Japanese, the same heroic spirit that they showed at Guadalcanal and Attu is present in all its fiery intensity and any enemy force coming in contact with it must be prepared to encounter the same terrific counter-attacks to which they were subjected at those two outposts.

The Imperial force, once in occupation of a position, will budge not one inch so long as there is a single man left to fire a rifle or use a bayonet. This is a year of decisive warfare and this fact has been driven home deep into the hearts of all Japanese by the stirring death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the end of the two thousand heroic souls.

The news of their deaths has deeply pained all Japanese but there is not a nation that would be affected to any extent by a local situation, good or bad. The rough must be taken with the smooth in any war and the people unflinchingly face the future, determined that the unmatchable valor and fighting spirit shown by the defenders of Attu shall be inherited by every Japanese behind the lines, Domei remarks.

Manchoukuo Holds Memorial Services For 32,246 Pioneers

Domei

HSINKING, May 31.—Memorial rites for 32,246 Japanese and Manchoukuoans who gave their lives to lay the foundation of Manchoukuo Empire were held at the National Foundation Martyr's Shrine from 9:40 a.m. today as the Grand Spring Festival got under way. Those attending the services were 147 members of the bereaved families as well as Japanese and Manchoukuoan civilian and military officials.

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JAPAN NOT FEARING SHIP OUTPUT IN U.S.

Patriotic Spirit of American Seamen Way Below That of Japanese During Wartime

The Japanese must not be dazed by the American industrial program expressed in astronomical figures and the same can be said with the American shipbuilding capacity which is much vaunted by the Americans, commented Shoichi Sumida, director of the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, in his article entitled, "The Shipbuilding Capacity and Mariners," contributed to the Mainichi. He further stated that the development of marine transportation is not due to the number of merchantmen but to the spirit of the seamen who are to maneuver those ships.

"No matter how great the shipbuilding capacity may be in America when compared with that of Japan's shipbuilding," he declared, "the strength of the former should not be estimated by the number of ships available. Since the shipbuilding activities in Japan must be based upon the minimum number absolutely needed, it is not necessary to compare the number with that of America in an attempt to vindicate the strength of respective countries.

"Not only in the case of the maritime transportation, but in estimating the productivity capacity of America and Japan, the extreme difference of geographical situation must be considered. In the present war, America must ship her goods to far regions some 10,000 miles off the mainland, while Japan has the geographical advantages, the Southern Regions being separated from Japan by a short distance. However, even the geographical difference is not essential in making comparison of America's maritime transportation capacity and that of Japan.

"The maritime transportation capacity can be decided by the efficiency and spirit of the men who are engaged in the transportation activities. The American marine transportation is characterized by one fatal defect, that is, the typical trend prevailing among the American mariners. No matter how many ships America may construct, there is nothing to be afraid of as these ships are handled by unworthy men. The American mariners do not dare to confront any dangers. When dangers are foreseen, they hesitate to get on board. Thus, safety must be guaranteed to them in order to persuade them to set sail. In the present situation, danger must be anticipated at any moment on the commissary line, both from enemy attacks as well as from the inferior quality of ships which are being constructed in abundance without much care. Probable decrease in the number of seamen is now greatly anticipated in America.

"In America, numerous men of neutral countries are being employed in the transportation industry. However, it is obvious that with the increase of dangers in the waters, those employed men of neutral countries will decrease in number. Undoubtedly America cannot increase the number of mariners in parallel with the increase of merchantmen and even if she can obtain the necessary number of men, in spirit they will not be fit to carry out the immense task of wartime transportation.

"The American seamen are no comparison with the Japanese who are ever on the alert for service to the nation at the sacrifice of their own lives. There is nothing to worry about the future of the transportation warfare now being waged between Japan and America as long as it is carried out by men of valor and bravery.

"It is premature to judge the marine transportation capacity merely from the productivity capacity manifested in mathematical number. Both the geographical situation and the spirit of mariners are essential factors to decide the tide of the current transportation warfare."

Turned Into Refugee Haven

PARIS—The world-known winter resort and spa, Megeve, in the Haute Savoie, has been reserved by a decree of the French Minister of Interior for the duration of the war for sheltering children from French districts menaced by air raids, particularly from the cities of Lorient, Brest and Dieppe.

German 'Tiger' Tanks

BERLIN.—The new German "tiger" tanks have been put into action in the Leningrad sector. Pictures published by the Voelkischer Beobachter show the mammoth 60 tonners rolling on their wide caterpillar chains with their long-barrelled guns directed against some distant city.

MANILA'S HORS D'OEUVRE

One Cannot Be Called Manilan Until He Relishes Balut, Half-Incubated Duck-Egg Delicacy—People Flock to Vendor on Hearing His Cry

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

Domei

MANILA.—One cannot be called a Manilan. That is, not until he has and can relish a balut, Manila's famous hors d'oeuvre.

Balut is a seemingly harmless delicacy with quite a fascinating tang for complications. For a balut has turned many a visitor's delicate stomach sour. After all, this rare Philippine tidbit is nothing more than a half-incubated duck egg, boiled twenty minutes and served in the shell—warm, with three heaping pinches of crystallized Philippine salt. But the very thought of masticating a prematured duckling, however thoroughly boiled, makes a sensitive person shudder.

Art o' Eating Balut

Now the art of eating this Philippine treat is simple enough for the veteran balut connoisseur but quite complicated for the balut novice.

First, the balut eater must judge which end to begin with. Otherwise he may find himself biting into the wrong end of an unborn duckling. And that would be a terrible catastrophe, especially to his subtle belly.

After turning the egg over and over in his hands, he finally decides which end is broader and then proceeds to crack the shell. He then sprinkles a pinch of crystallized salt on the opening and sucks the juice. The savory odor tickles his sensitive nose. It smells like duck soup. The taste is exquisite. That is, it is if he hasn't seen the contents.

Pealing Continued

After sipping the juice he continues pealing the shell and then courageously masticates the tender contents. But that isn't pleasant doings for the balut novice because by now he can see the outline of the duckling. Tiny feathers have begun to sprout about the duckling's wings. He can distinguish its head by the large dull eyeball and its tail by the mischievous-looking lifeless stubble.

If his stomach isn't upset by now, he has a good chance in becoming one of Manila's hors d'oeuvre lovers. The best advice for any visitor willing and game enough to sample a balut, is to go through the experience in the dark, without trying to picture what an egg, eight days short of beginning to be a duckling looks like. It is like relishing an ordinary boiled egg and picking the bones from one's teeth afterwards.

The fascination, however, does not only lie in the art and technique of eating a Manila hors d'oeuvre. There is equal fascination when balut vendors begin to appear on the streets and gathering places and enchantingly shout their wares as the Philippine sun sets on the rolling waves of Manila Bay.

Voice Stands Out

It is not unusual for the balut vendors' voice to rise above most of Manila's multiple noise. His cry is not loud or piercing. But there is something about it which makes it stand out among Manila's varied cries. The balut salesman's cry resounds. It captivates.

"Balut, balut! Tomodachi, buy balut!"

Balut peddlers wander the streets of downtown Manila, storm Luneta park, walk up and down the boulevard following the lines of Manila Bay, some young, others old, each carrying a large wicker basket under his arm. He peddles his wares, weaving in and out of the crowd. His voice holds a strange spell. Balut lovers flock the balut vendor. He attracts customers like the Pied Piper of Hamlin did children.

The balut merchants' wicker baskets are lined and covered with five to eight warm burlap bags. The boiled half-incubated eggs lie snugly between these sacks ready to please the balut connoisseur.

One cannot be called a Manilan until he can relish a balut, a half-incubated duck-egg delicacy, Manila's famous hors d'oeuvre. The members of this Filipino family are all seasoned balut eaters, as can be seen from the gusto with which they are enjoying this favorite of theirs.

Balut Raisers in Pateros

Balut raisers are found mostly in Pateros in Rizal province. It is a small sleepy-hollow town of some 1,000 families, whose one means of eking out a livelihood is raising balut. Pateros is situated on the banks of a shallow tributary of the Pasig river, some thirty kilometers east of Manila toward Luguna de Bay.

Here you see corrals, built of bamboo or rattan strips, line the tributary and extend out into the stream. It is in these corrals that the ducks lay their eggs which are turned into balut after a long and complicated process of incubation, native to the Philippines.

The most remarkable thing about raising balut is that hardly any artificial heat is used in the incubation. First the eggs are placed among warm rice-husks and left to incubate. From time to time, for twenty-one days, they are moved about. On the twenty-sixth day they are candled.

Unfertile Eggs Segregated

Those found to be unfertile, after being tested by exposing them to the light, are segregated and sold as penoys. They are the lowest quality of balut and when boiled are no more than ordinary boiled duck eggs. The fertile eggs go on incubating. On the eighth day after they are candled they become balut sa puti or white balut and command the highest price on the market.

This unique industry is said to have existed at Pateros long before the Spaniards came in 1570. Its origin is lost in the folds of centuries, although it is commonly attributed to the dexterous Chinese. It was a thriving industry in the old days, but with the passing of years, it has lost most of its color.

Popular in Provinces

Balut are popular throughout the provinces. You will find balut vendors at every railway station whenever you ride the trains out of Manila. They are part of the life and color surrounding the hickish stations found along the railroads reopened under the New Philippines.

The balut industry flourished from century to century during the Spanish rule. It did during the Chinese period, years before the Spaniards invaded the peaceful shores of Manila. In 1898 the Americans came and within forty years it began to decline. Partly because the Americans frowned upon native foods. They turned balut away with a sneer. Such delicacies were not in keeping with the Westerner. Gradually the Filipinos aping their arrogant overlords began to feel ashamed of being seen with a balut in their hands.

Meanwhile the balut trade began to fall off. Balut raisers turned to farming or making native slippers known as chinelas while others made baby shoes. Those with ponies and carretelas carried these products to the markets in Manila.

Today, however, the balut industry is regaining its former status. Balut under the New Philippines is a welcomed tidbit. The raising of duck eggs for balut is once again the principal industry in Pateros. These folks are happy that they can supply half-incubated eggs to balut connoisseurs again.

ESPIONAGE CASE OPENS IN TOKYO DISTRICT COURT

2 Foreigners, 2 Japanese Charged With Violating National Defense Law

The first trial of Richard Solge, 48, former Tokyo correspondent for the Frankfurter Zeiting, Branco de Vukelich, 59, assistant of the Havas News Agency, Okinori Miyagi, 41, a painter and Shujitsu Ozaki, 43, former non-official member of the South Manchuria Railway Company who were arrested around October 1941 on the charge of espionage was held at 9:30 a.m. on Monday at the Tokyo District Criminal Court, with Judge Tadashi Takada presiding.

The offenders have been charged for violating the National Defense Law, Public Peace Maintenance Law and the Military Secrets Protection Law.

The case was tried behind closed doors with some 10 officers and officials of the Home Ministry, Foreign Office, Metropolitan Police Board and the Gendarmerie attending with special permission. It is understood that Ozaki was placed on trial.

BUILDERS of Modern Japanese Navy

(IV)

Commander Takeo Hirose

Commander Takeo Hirose was still too low in rank to be considered the central figure of the Japanese Navy when he died a heroic death in his attempt at blockading Port Arthur shortly after the outset of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05. Nevertheless he accomplished a great task for Japan and fired the fighting spirit of Japan to the highest pitch. In his sense, he was excelled by none.

During the Meiji era (1868-1911), the town of Takeda, Oita prefecture, produced two distinguished men, one of them being Rentaro Taki, well known music composer, and the other Commander Takeo Hirose. The Commander in addition to being distinguished as a hero of Port Arthur was also known as a man of rectitude and fiery spirit ever since he was a second sub-lieutenant.

Visited Many Places

In 1891, Commander Hirose, then a second sub-lieutenant, visited the Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, Solomon islands and other places on board the training ship Hiei. It so happened that Dr. Setsurei Miake, famous critic, was on board the warship in the capacity of newspaper reporter. An enthusiastic admirer of the Second Sub-Lieutenant Hirose as he was, he reported to the Kokkai Newspaper that "the young officer is a man of intrepid naval spirit always ready to take the leadership in any critical situation. And yet he is a poet and loves to express his thought and sentiment in poetry."

When Commander Hirose was a Lieutenant-Commander, he served as the naval attache to the Japanese Legation in Russia. Many experiences he had during his incumbency to this post served much to making a man of him. There are many interesting episodes told about him of those days. A judo expert as he was, one day he had a tournament with a Russian army officer, who was an expert wrestler, in the presence of the Czar and demonstrated the secret of judo by throwing his opponent in a spectacular fashion.

Learned Dancing

Commander Hirose believed that in order to know the condition of Russia the best way was to associate with members of high class families. From this consideration, he began to learn ballroom dancing as a preparation to participate in various functions promoted by high class Russians. But as he was trained for many years in the defensive and offensive in judo, his bearing was naturally stiff and he could never dance gracefully like the rest. It was for this reason that many a time he was whipped by the court dance instructor with a switch while he was taking dancing lessons in dance.

Role at Port Arthur

The part he played in blockading Port Arthur is well known to all who pretend to know anything of the Russo-Japanese War. Had it not been for this undertaking by the Japanese Navy, Commander Hirose would have gone ashore and advised Russian officers, who were defending Port Arthur, many of whom were his old friends, to abandon their useless task of defending the fortress against the Japanese Forces.

He was really resolved to carry out this scheme, but as he realized that it was necessary for him to make the Russian officers know who he was, he wrote on a piece of canvas in Russian: "To the Russian officers to whom I pay profound respects:— Please remember who I am. I am Lieutenant-Commander Hirose of the Japanese Navy—" and cast it into the sea in the hope that it might reach the enemy officers.

But it so happened that he commanded the Japanese Force for blockading Port Arthur and died a heroic death in the second attempt at blockading. When his death became known, the authorities of the combined fleet of the Japanese Navy reported the matter to the Imperial Headquarters, adding that "some called the late Lieutenant-Commander a war hero, and we wish that due preparations be made so that he might be honored with this special name."

Promoted in Rank

He was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander and called a war hero. He was the first man who was honored with this popular name. On April 13, 1904, an impressive funeral service was held in honor of the Commander. On that occasion, a passage in the address of condolence delivered by the late General Maresuke Nogi stated: "What we are grateful for the supreme sacrifice the late Commander Hirose made is that he gave us a great spiritual lesson at the very outset of this unprecedented great war, with which we are confronted." His death, indeed, stimulated the morale of the Japanese Navy and the public at large to the highest pitch.

It was not only the Japanese that extolled the heroic death of Commander Hirose, for even the enemy lauded it. After the fall of Port Arthur, the Russian prisoners at Port Arthur were brought to Japan and concentrated in the compound of the Tairinji Temple in Matsuyama, Iyo. Among them was a Russian naval officer. He was the one who picked up the piece of canvas the late Commander Hirose cast into the sea with his message written on it.

Body Respectfully Buried

"The body of commander Hirose" he said "was respectfully buried in the cemetery in Mt. Peripina by men under me. Look at this, his last handwriting." As he said, he produced the piece of canvas, on which Commander Hirose wrote his message to the Russian officers at Port Arthur.

The chief priest of the Tairinji Temple, who thought it worthy of being kept as a national treasure, asked the officer to give it to him, but the latter, who wished to keep it for himself, refused to comply with the request, saying: "I will take this home to Russia and use it as a material for the education of Russian youth. Young men in my country would be impressed if they heard the story of the late Commander Hirose and the way he sacrificed his life for the country." Thus saying, he put the canvas away as if he feared that some one would take it away from him.

The marriage of Miss Vera Albeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johs. B. Albeck of Yokohama to Mr. Fernando Rodriguez, son of Mr. & Mrs. Juan Rodriguez of Barcelona, took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Yokohama on Saturday May 29th.

DEATH

Martin Luther, Jr., at Honmoku-machi, No. 660, 3-chome, Yokohama on May 29th, son of M. Luther, Sr. Interment at the Foreign Cemetery, Bluff, Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, June 1st.
No flowers by special request.

Y.C.A.C.

The Club did not open on Monday, May 31, as announced, and will remain closed until further notice.

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Notice!

Nippon Times

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1943

The Meaning of Attu

In the heroic stand of the gallant Japanese garrison on the island of Attu, the world has been given another demonstration of the indomitable courage and determination of the Japanese soldier. It is an event which will shine forth as an eternal monument to the fighting spirit of the Imperial Army, for there have been but few episodes in all history to compare with this example of stark heroism and devotion to duty.

According to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, the Japanese garrison on this distant outpost in the Western Hemisphere numbered not many more than two thousand men. Against this exposed and remote guard-post, the enemy on May 12 launched an attack in full force. How the handful of Japanese heroes, without reinforcements or aid, held up a fully-equipt and specially-prepared enemy force of about 20,000 men for two and a half weeks on that bleak, snow-covered rock in the Arctic sea constitutes a saga of fortitude and faithfulness which has no match anywhere else in the world. Finally, when the defenders had been reduced to a paltry hundred or so, they sallied forth under their commander, Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, in one last, fierce counter-attack against the enemy who outnumbered them a hundredfold, to perish to the last man.

The garrison at Attu is no more, but their memory will live forever. Not only will their memory live in the hearts of the Japanese who understand and revere their spirit of patriotic sacrifice; but because of the sheer impressiveness of their act, their memory must live even in the minds of alien peoples who, while possibly not fully understanding their spirit, cannot fail to be moved by the towering courage and determination of these Japanese warriors.

The conduct of the Japanese garrison on Attu stands out all the more impressively because of its startling contrast with the conduct of enemy troops. At Singapore and Corregidor, enemy troops surrendered by the tens of thousands while their fortifications were still comparatively intact and while they still possessed impressive stores of arms, munitions, and food. At Attu, without adequate arms, munitions, food, or fortifications, a handful of Japanese troops kept up an active attack to the last man with never a thought of surrender.

The moral of the contrast is obvious. Attu was a little, isolated outpost in the Western Hemisphere. The recent occurrences there are as nothing compared to the enemy's loss of his key citadels like Singapore and Corregidor. The intrinsic significance of the event at Attu is therefore relatively unimportant. But in its spiritual significance, the event is one of utmost magnitude. It reveals that the Japanese soldier possesses a courage so strong, a determination so firm, a devotion to duty so unshakable that, whatever may be the temporary fluctuations in the tide of battle, nothing that the Anglo-Americans with their propensity for mass surrender can do will ever prevail over the Japanese. In a broad perspective, therefore, Attu has simply proved that the indomitable spirit of the Japanese is a spirit which nothing can prevent from emerging triumphant in the end.

Pandora's Box at Hot Springs

One of the reasons why the United States wants to keep the agenda of the United Nations' Food Conference at Hot Springs, Virgina, within the narrow confines of a "study" of food problems was exposed in a clear light on Saturday when the illegitimate French delegation proposed a three-point program to "improve world living conditions"—the major point of which was a plan of migration designed to reduce population surpluses in over-settled regions. This is one of the proposals that the United States delegation had been sternly ordered to obstruct at any cost. It was precisely against such an eventuality as the French proposal that a strict limitation on the agenda had been intended by the United States and its satellites. What counterpoise the United States is preparing to offer is none of our business but may prove quite an amusing sideshow.

For the United States, any proposal for a just redistribution of the world population is taboo. Whenever brought to public attention, migration proposals invariably cause a storm of protests, the vile contagion of which upsets the platitudes of American Dame Democracy so seriously that the issue often supersedes other political controversies in importance.

By far the largest portion of the American public expects its Dame Democracy strongly to favor the American sons and daughters when it comes to the problems of distributing the world's wealth, including the future proceeds of natural resources. In the average American mind, the efficacy of Democracy is to be measured solely by the margin of wealth and material comfort in favor of the American people as compared with the living standards of other peoples.

This, of course, is a drastic departure from the old "melting pot" idea of American Democracy. But the fact is that, sometime after the turn of the century, the narrowly selfish notion began to take root in the minds of the American people. It gained strength with every turn of events, notably after the first World War, until it culminated in the Immigration Law of 1924 which gave legal sanction to the sanctimonious "richer than thou" thesis. It received a strong academic backing from such a scholar of high standing as Thomas Nixon Carver whose "Present Economic Revolution in the United States" added greatly to its pretence to rationality.

That the French delegation should be the party to pry open Pandora's Box at the conference is another quirk of fate. Speculations had been rife before the opening of the conference as to how the rivalry between the De Gaulle and Giraud factions was to be handled. The organizers of the conference managed to avoid the issue by installing both the De Gaullists and Giraudists as official delegates. Their initial elation over the success of this underhand method is now more than wiped out by the adverse effect of the French proposal on the morale of the United States delegation.

The dismay of the American delegates is easily imaginable when it is remembered that the embarrassing question of the Chinese exclusion law is being violently mooted in the Congress. The dilemma is a harassing one for the United States. Should the issue of a just redistribution of the world's population be taken up, it would necessarily call for a complete overhauling of labor relations as well as the overthrow of the Carverian theory of national well-being. On the other hand, if the American delegates should try to suppress the issue, they would be subjecting the entire conference to a damaging moral censure. Here at Hot Springs, the world is discovering another evidence of the fundamental weaknesses that impede America's desperate war efforts.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . .

We light the lamp in our room which creates a seeming opposition between it and the great outside world. Our life on the earth is like that small room in which our consciousness has been concentrated. And we imagine that outside it lies death which opposes it. But the one indivisible truth of existence which is for us must not be doubted because our life obscures it for a moment.

A Year Ago Today

June 1, 1942

Japanese Forces attacking Tsungfa, Kwangtung Province, from three directions, mopped up enemy troops in the mountain positions in the southern part of the city, the most important stronghold in this sector, and occupied it at dawn today. The Japanese troops are continuing clearing up the remnants.

* * *

Unnecessary passengers and goods will not be carried on railways, the Australian Minister for Transport announced today, adding that defense supplies will be carried before anything else and preference given to passengers on important business.

* * *

The efforts of the United States Technical Mission to India to secure cooperation of Indian industrialists for developing the country into an "Eastern Arsenal of the Democracies" apparently failed due to the suspicion aroused by the stalking activities of the mission.

* * *

Explaining the dire shortage of gasoline and tires, the Minister of National Service of New Zealand declared that many private cars will have to be kept in garages in the next few months.

* * *

Reflecting the increasing friction between capital and labor in England, Britain's wartime economic and political situation has fallen into a serious stage, and the British War Cabinet today is confronted with one of the gravest internal troubles it has ever experienced since Britain's entry into the current war. Due to the spreading strikes among the coal miners in England, discussions are being held between the Government and the Coal Miners' Union concerning mass production, adoption of consumption restriction and increase in labor wages.

THE NAVY: SHIELD OF OUR EMPIRE

Our Floating Fortresses Win Dominancy of the Pacific—Series of Sea Battles Smash America's Ambition to Rule the Waves

By CAPTAIN TATSUZO MOTOUCHI
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

A year and a half have passed since the War of Greater East Asia started, and Japan is now devoting her whole energies to its successful prosecution. It is superfluous to say that the present war had its origin in the ambitious design of America and Britain to bring East Asia under their control and to secure command of the Pacific so as to gratify their lust for exploitation.

The peoples of Greater East Asia have suffered for many years under the tyrannical rule of the Anglo-Saxons. Their cultures have been destroyed and their livelihood reduced to a state of extreme wretchedness. Intent on attaining their inordinate ambition, these oppressors inveigled the Netherlands and Australia and incited the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Not content with exposing Japan to an armed menace, they dared to break off economic relations with her. Under these provocative circumstances, Japan behaved with exemplary forbearance and continued her best endeavors to settle the situation peacefully.

Her attitude, however, was misconstrued by them as a sign of weakness, and in consequence their attitude became increasingly arrogant. Not only did they trample underfoot Japan's grand spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" and threaten to bring to naught her years-long indefatigable efforts to stabilize the situation in Greater East Asia, but they even sought to put Japan's very existence in serious jeopardy. This was more than Japan could possibly stand and she was finally driven to take up arms for the sake of a permanent peace and happiness in Greater East Asia as well as in self-defense.

Attention Shifted

It is said that the culture of the world had its cradle in the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and the Roman Empire which established its sway over the Mediterranean reigned supreme in Western Europe. Later, the center of the world's attention shifted to the Atlantic where Spain was, at one time, in all her glory. Spanish hegemony soon crumbled under British pressure, however, and for the following century or more Britain held the command of the Atlantic. In the present century, the Pacific Age was ushered in, and a very keen rivalry arose among the Powers for the acquisition of rights and interests in the Pacific area.

Needless to say, the countries which emerge victorious in this competition will prosper, while those who lose it will go to ruin. Japan now faces a grave crisis in the process of carrying out the grand undertaking of developing East Asia. Her attainment of this grand work depends on her success in securing the command of the seas, which includes the command of the air. That is to say, the secret of Japan's future development and prosperity lies in the command of the seas by her invincible Navy.

From the age of remote antiquity, the Yamato race, active on the sea, was clearly destined to rule the seas. We have many legends which tell us how ancient gods took kindly to the sea and how they gained command of it. In both the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars, the first thing done was for the Imperial Navy to secure the command of the sea. Then followed the land operations by the Imperial Army, and through the succession of brilliant victories scored on land and on the sea, the war aim was finally achieved in each case. It may well be said that Japan who has the Pacific in the background has always hinged her existence on the sea.

Discovered Pacific

Fernando Magellan is said to be the first European to discover the Pacific lying between Asia and America, which is 180,210,000, square kilometers in area, or half the total area of all the world's seas. It is, however, on record that prior to this, Portuguese came to the Pacific by way of India. With Goa as their base, they conquered Java and the Moluccas. In 1517, they visited Canton and opened trade with China. They also came to Tanegashima island, a territory of Japan, in 1543. On the other hand, Spain advanced into the Pacific after annexing Central America and the major part of South America, and occupied the Philippines. With Manila as her base of operation, she subdued Borneo, New Guinea, the Ladrone islands, the Carolines and the Solomons in 1571.

In the 17th century, the Netherlands deprived Portugal and Spain of their colonies and commercial rights. In 1609, that country opened trade with Japan. Establishing the Government-General at Batavia, the Netherlands possessed herself of all South Sea islands, even Taiwan being at one time under her occupation. Meantime, Britain established the East India Company in 1600, through which she gradually extended her influence to the Pacific. In 1609, she opened commercial intercourse with Japan.

Japanese nationals were also active in the field of overseas navigation and development, as are evidenced by the exploits of "wako" ships, and the activity of "goshuinsen," ships the navigation of which for trade purposes was sanctioned by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. After the Amakusa Rebellion, however, the Tokugawa Shogunate prohibited overseas navigation by Japanese nationals, forbidding trade with all foreigners except Spaniards and Chinese.

In the 18th century, Britain temporarily discontinued her efforts to extend her influence to the Pacific, from the necessity of concentrating her attention on the administration of Indian affairs. After pacification of India, however, she started the colonization of Australia.

Russia Emerged

Russia emerged into the Pacific from Siberia toward the end of the 17th century, and occupied the major part of the Kuriles, following the exploration of the seas about the archipelago during the reign of Catherine the Second. In 1806, she made overtures to Japan for trade.

In the 19th century, Britain's work of colonizing Australia made a very good progress. This, coupled with her acquisition of Singapore in 1824 and of Hongkong in 1842 and the leasing of Weihaiwei later, enabled her to establish her unrivalled influence in the Pacific. In 1900, she granted self-government to the Australian Commonwealth.

Russia's influence over Asia witnessed a remarkable growth in the 19th century. After the Sino-Japanese War, Russia implanted her influence in Manchuria and by leasing Port Arthur and Dairen, she strove to extend her influence to the Pacific.

France put much of her energy into the administration of Indo-China from the middle of the 19th century. In 1859, she obtained Saigon and subsequently made Cambodia and Annam her protectorates, securing Tonkin too. She also got from Siam the region south of the Mekong river.

Germany began to turn her attention to the Pacific from the end of the 19th century. She carved up New Guinea with Britain and the Netherlands. She next occupied the Bismarck and the Marshall Islands. Furthermore, she leased Kiaochow, purchased Mariana and Palau islands from Spain and divided up the Samoa islands with the United States.

The United States held stoutly to the Monroe Doctrine for many years but from the end of the 19th century, she took to imperialism. In 1898, she annexed Hawaii and as the result of her victory in the war with Spain she obtained possession of Guam and the Philippines.

Japan made a rapid progress in all directions following the Meiji Restoration. She gained Taiwan as the result of the Sino-Japanese War, while her victory in the Russo-Japanese War put her in possession of the southern half of Karafuto, to say nothing of checking the advance of Russia to the Pacific. The annexation of Chosen then followed to strengthen her international position further as a strong Power. Her influence was thus firmly established in the Northern Pacific. Thus, the inter-relationships among Japan, Russia, America and Britain, who are all interested in the Pacific, came to acquire particularly great political significance, culminating finally in the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mahan Inspired Policy

America's policy was inspired and nurtured by the theory advanced by Alfred Thayer Mahan at the end of the 19th century. In one of his famous books, this American naval officer declares that the national policy means a policy which a country is ready to carry out even by armed force, if necessary. In America's case, he asserts, her national policy is concerned with the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door in China. Whereas there is evidently no occasion for the use of armed force in so far as the Monroe Doctrine is concerned, a mighty naval strength is required in order to prevent any disturbance to the balance of power in East Asia. The American President at the time was deeply impressed by Mahan's point of view. Accordingly, he carried out the occupation of the Philippines in the war with Spain in his desire to secure a voice in the Chinese problem and to provide a foothold for the advance of American goods into the Chinese market. He vauntingly declared that the occupation of the Philippines meant the spanning of a bridge across the Pacific. This spanning of a bridge across the Pacific, as he called it, revealed America's ambition to secure hegemony over the Pacific.

Laid Stark Plan

With the realization of this ambitious scheme in view, America laid down a big naval construction program known as the Stark Plan, which provided for the construction of 35 battleships, 20 aircraft carriers, 88 cruisers, 378 destroyers and 180 submarines by the end of 1946, at the estimated total expenditure of $12,700,000,000. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia necessitated some changes in this stupendous program, by way, for instance, of expediting the increased building of aircraft carriers. In any case, America is expending enormour sums on her naval construction program. To her great chagrin, however, she lost the Philippines and all other important bases in the Western Pacific in a short time after the outbreak of the present war.

America is eager to secure control over the Western Hemisphere and is ever deeply interested in Africa and Australia, which are of importance to hemispheric defense. Now that Britain has her hands so full in Europe that she cannot look properly after Australian interests, America sees her opportunity and is secretly conspiring to possess herself of that country. With this sinister end in view, she is now making desperate efforts to defend Australia and secure the Solomons. The series of severe sea battles in those waters since the first Battle of the Solomons on August 7, 8 and 9 last year shows the great earnestness with which America is trying to break Japan's offensive. It is incumbent on the entire nation of this country to exert itself to the utmost in order to destroy the enemy strength and secure the complete mastery of the Pacific so as to expedite the successful termination of the present Great War.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata's 'Kimo'

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

It is only in recent years that we have begun to hear again some Anglo-American philosophers talk about spirit as if they had rediscovered the ancient precept that man is more than a breathing corpse and that he cannot live on bread alone. Writes F. H. Bradely, "Outside of spirit there is not, and there cannot be any reality, and the more anything is spiritual, so much the more is it veritably real." Bradely's dictum is only an endorsement in modern words of Hirata's thesis everywhere propounded in his numerous works that the kimo is the only reality there is between heaven and earth and beyond, and that a man is strong not because of his material possessions but that he has a strong kimo, which is true also of a nation. It is the same inspired thought, I imagine, which animated the minds of ancient poets and prophets of the East. The heavens themselves were the expression of the Spirit, and what did it profit a man if he gained the whole world and lost his soul?

What can we do to get this tan, or, having a little of it, increase it greatly? I feel it is a matter of heavenly dispensation more or less that some men have only a little of it while others like Hirata very much. Still we may take a hint from Hirata's example and deduce some practical principle.

Was Busiest of Men

He was the busiest of men and begrudged a single moment of his time. Outside his room he hoisted up a notice in large characters, warning all "worldly persons" to keep away, and begging his visitors to "confine their talk strictly to matters of learning." Yet he spent hours every morning, squatting before the family shrine in pious communion with the deities. He chanted numerous Norito, each acceptable or pleasing to the particular deity or deities he had in mind, and as there were "eight million" (numerous) deities it was not a light task to satisfy all of them. Yet that was what he tried to do, and his devotional service every morning was the fountain from which he drew his strength and inspiration for the day. Thus he did everything he could—both by his diligent study of the Ancient Path and his devotional rite—to know the Way of Gods till he felt himself identified with the spirit of the Gods and able to do almost anything which the gods could.

Hirata was not, of course, the inventor of the doctrine of kimo or tamashii. His revered teacher, Norinaga, was an eloquent exponent of Yamatodamashii whose poems on cherry blossom as an emblem of Japanese soul have been woven into our thought life of today. Centuries before them both, Michizane, the sainted scholar, voiced the famous phrase "wakon kansai" (Japanese spirit and Chinese talent), meaning that the strength of Japan consisted in spiritual power and that of China, in literary culture and learning. To these Hirata added "Sai-chi" (Western intellect or science), and of these three he of course rated Japanese spirit as the highest boon. Chinese talent and Western knowledge were, in his opinion, only the flower and fruit springing from the original root of Japanese spirit, now returning to the land of their birth. The east from which the sun rises was the source of all human power and bliss, and if there was anything good in any foreign country, that was only the accidental development which was traceable to the soul of Japan.

Hirata therefore was far from being a despiser of foreign learning or foreign institutions, as he and his disciples were sometimes alleged to be. On the contrary, he made it a point in his lectures to emphasize the importance of seeking knowledge far and wide. Provided always one did not neglect the fountainhead of all earthly enlightenment which was of course Japan. To neglect any knowledge or culture of foreign land, he characteristically remarked, was like a wealthy person having many useful servants but not making any use of them.

His Spirit Alive

We know Hirata was vehement, almost violent in criticizing Confucian scholars and Buddhist priests but that he himself was a diligent and erudite student of Confucian and Buddhist doctrines; that is, he only respected Buddhism and Confucianism but hated and ridiculed the professors thereof because in his view they neither understood nor interpreted the true spirit of those doctrines.

He held that all the learning in the world was only a means to an end, that end being the veneration of the Gods—Shintoism. This was the gospel he preached in the ears and minds of contemporary Japan. The country must be brought back to the right road from which it had deviated owing chiefly to the perverted teachings of ignorant bonzes, unpatriotic scholars and sectarian Shintoists knowing nothing of the Ancient Path. The people he saw around him had parted with their souls in exchange for the doubtful values of barbarian learning, and he took it up as a heaven-sent duty to help them to recover their lost souls, and "Hirata Shinto" was the weapon with which he fought this campaign.

Over 500 persons "entered his gate" (became his pupils), but the finest fruit of his labors was borne after he was dead. The wonderful nationalist and loyalist spirit which boomed throughout Japan in the pre-Restoration period and enabled the people of Japan to fight victoriously through those dangerous years of foreign peril was in great measure due to the power of Shinto culture of which Motoori and Hirata were the great exponents. It is but trite to say that Hirata's spirit is as potently alive today as it was in his life, for wherever we hear men talking about the spirit of Japan we will at once recognize that they are using, unconsciously of course, the same language in which Hirata preached his Shintoism over a century ago.

Odes From China

THOUGHTS OF HOME

By Meng Yun Ching

The almond trees are nodding,
  nodding,
Where sweet waters flow;
Green willows in the breeze are
  swaying,
Swaying to and fro.

The girls are gaily singing,
  singing,
Songs of long ago,
As they go water-chestnut picking,
On the lake below.

The merry crowds are laughing,
  laughing,
Jesting as they row,
But by own thoughts are home-
  ward turning.
Would that I could go!

* * *

THE RETURNING SOLDIER

By Li P'in

The whole winter long
The mountain peaks
Have stood between us
And the world of men.

Now the Spring has come,
The earth's revived,
And I follow the road
To my native land.

I am afraid to think
Of my dear ones
At home,
And I dare not ask
The wayfarers tho pass,
For fear
Of what they may tell.

All for Greater East Asia, Makes a Greater East Asia for All

Nippon Times
Evening

Wartime Is Worktime, Fight, Fight, Fight and Win

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In News Spotlight

Young Yamazaki Determined To Avenge Fallen Attu Heroes

True Son of Hero of North Faces Examiners to Enter Army Service—Takes Up Torch Flung to Him by Noble Father

The day following the announcement of the glorious end of the final heroic charge of the gallant Attu garrison, a first-year student in Aeronautics at the Yokohama Higher Technical School, stood before the military examiners at the Jikei Hospital in Shiba Park. It was Yasuyuki Yamazaki, the eldest son of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, sublime commander of the immortal two thousand enshrouded in the fogs of bleak Attu, come to receive his examination as a volunteer for army service and take up the torch flung to him by his fallen father.

As he stood at attention before the examiner no sign of sorrow or emotion shadowed his young face, no trace of tears misted the brightness of his eye. A true son of his father, burning with the samurai spirit of Japan, he could not yet mourn his father's glorious death, could not give way to grief, nor seek relief in tears from the choking thought that he would never meet his father in this world again. What would be the use of idle tears? There could be no relief to his pain until he had avenged his father's death, and the death of the two thousand superhuman heroes who had stood unflinching by his side till each one fell at last.

Blood Surging Through Veins

The blood of his hero-father surged through his veins in a pulsing tide as the medical officer felt his wrist. His breast swelled under the examiner's stethoscope. His father's noble image, forever enshrined in his heart, inspired him with the inflexible determination to pass his army examination with flying colors, to become one of Japan's wild eagles, to soar into the skies and, bringing terror to the enemy, avenge the fallen heroes of Attu. This and not tears, was the answer he would send echoing through space to take up the last battle-cry from his father now lying in a far-off, bleak and desolate island in the frozen Arctic waste, with fog for a shroud.

Colonel Yamazaki had been a gentle, loving father, not given to reproof. Yasuyuki's mother had often remonstrated with her husband because he was, she said, too lenient with the children. Knowing that as a soldier of Japan his life was no longer his own, Colonel Yamazaki had often remarked to his children: "You are the ones who must carry on when I am gone."

No Time for Sentiments

One wonders if his thoughts had flown to his eldest son in his last moments. But no, he was fully confident that his son would take up the challenge, would carry on, and it was no time for sentimental thoughts of home. All the gallant Colonel's selfless concern, all his sympathetic understanding were for his other sons and brothers, the gallant two thousand who so bravely followed him to death.

What was in the mother's heart as she heard over the radio the startling announcement that the curtain had fallen on Attu, one can only fathom. But she showed herself a true Japanese, a worthy wife and mother of heroes. She did not send for her eldest son to support her in her grief. No, she sent him instead an urgent telegram saying: "Do not come home until further notice. Keep steadily on with your studies."

To young Yasuyuki, his heart aflame with patriotic fervor, his soul afire with the unquenchable determination to avenge his father's death, there was only one response to make to his father's heroism, to his mother's sublime courage in the face of her tragic loss; he must volunteer for active service, he must pass the stiff army examinations, he must get his wings and soar into action without delay.

His father's death should not be in vain.

Press Comments

Tuesday, June 1
MAINICHI—Avenge Attu Heroes
ASAHI—U.S., Britain and 2nd Front

Avenge Attu Heroes

MAINICHI—We will not fail to avenge those heroes who died at Attu. This is the seething sentiment of the Japanese people. But how will they be avenged? Let us consider the means. Strategy is the business of the fighting services. We have soldiers and sailors of unmatchable valor and efficiency. We supply the materials they need. This is the task we must carry on with redoubled energy. To be sure, increased production, expanded productivity and such have been our motto, but it is only quite recently that we have realized exactly what sort of warfare is being waged at the front.

As the initial war results were so brilliant and spectacular, it cannot be denied that there was a tendency to take an optimistic view of the future which could not be completely liquidated. Now there is not a single Japanese who is taking such an easy view of the war. The desperate struggle at Guadalcanal, the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, the last stand of the 2,000 at Attu—they have shown us the grimness of the war in which they are now engaged. It is not a situation such as suffices to understand in the abstract that a policy of priorities in regard to the five principal industries must be enforced. We have now seen exactly what is needed on the battlefield.

This is not the first time that we have become aware of the tremendous material strength of our enemy the United States. We must discount much of what it advertises in regard to munitions production but it cannot be denied that its productive capacity is enormous. By material strength is meant not merely the materials that are produced but also the facilities for using those materials on the battlefield, including the technique and equipment for manufacturing scientific arms. The thoroughly motorized America has built automobile roads with the consumption tax levied on gasoline. The large-scale agriculture and public works have facilitated development in many other fields. In machine-building the United States is not necessarily the foremost country but it has not lacked invention, skill or equipment in the manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus. We have taken the American material strength at the enemy's own face value, including all these things. We have been prepared to find the enemy developing considerable strength because of their material strength. We have seen part of the display. But that is all. No doubt there will be more evidence of the heightened material strength of the enemy. But we have taken all that into account.

Material strength, especially in the field of mining and manufacturing, takes much time to build up. But the tempo of development in wartime can be dozens of times faster than in peacetime. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Japan was a country poor in material resources. Its industry was only recently developed. But now it enjoys an enormous abundance of material resources. We also have the cooperation of the various Greater East Asia peoples. The enemy know quite well what tremendous strength Japan would be able to build up given the time. Their fear of this has not been lessened by their continuous defeats. Japan is now steadily increasing its factors for new strength.

New arms and new strategic methods are most effective when they are not yet fully known to the enemy. Once they are used the enemy will be able to devise countermeasures. The enemy's arms and methods have by now been thoroughly mastered by our strategists. In wartime new arms and new methods are easily superseded by counter-arms and counter-methods. At such a time the total material strength is not so important and the extent to which priorities can compensate for inferiority in the total productive capacity grows extremely high. In this respect we have made huge strides in the last seven or eight months.

War, after all, is a matter of morale, spiritual force. That the Imperial Army and Navy merit 100 per cent in this respect there can be no doubt. To send those officers and men the most up-to-date arms in abundance is now the primary task that we behind the guns must all shoulder. By increased productivity it now means just that. The enemy are not a party to be despised. But they are certainly not to be feared. We have seen about all the tricks

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE RAID 3 VITAL BASES IN NORTH HUNAN

Tzeli, Shihmen, Linli Get Heavy Blasting-- Chungking Is Also Hit

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHINA, May 31.—Further frustrating Chungking's dream to resist Japanese operations, three important Chungking bases, namely Tzeli, Shihmen and Linli, in Hunan Province, were pounded heavily by Japanese Army planes today.

The first to receive the attack was Shihmen, cardinal enemy base in Northern Hunan, where all remnant military installations were smashed to pieces by fierce bombings by Japanese Army bombers.

Another unit of Japanese Army bombers raided Tzeli, Northern Hunan, setting fire to and completely destroying important enemy military facilities at three places.

The last and fiercest air raid by the Japanese Army Air Units was made on Linli, the home of the enemy 6th War Zone, where the Headquarters of the enemy 73rd Army was smashed completely. Other important military installations were destroyed beyond repair.

In these three important operations, all Japanese planes returned to their bases safely.

Chungking Is Raided

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 31.—Japanese planes attacked Chungking yesterday. The air-raid alarm was sounded at Chungking at 9:35 a.m. and was not lifted until 10:40 a.m., according to reports reaching here from Chungking.

10 Enemy Ships Sunk
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, May 31.—The Otsuka Unit of the Japanese Army Air Forces made a sudden attack on Santouping, on the upper stream of the Yangtze River, early this morning.

Despite fierce ground fire, the Japanese planes damaged one ship of the 700-ton type, anchored at a dock on the river shore, and sank more than 10 ships on the river.

Egypt Decides to Reopen Relations With Soviets

Domei

AMSTERDAM, May 31.—The Egyptian Government has decided to resume diplomatic and economic relations with the Soviet Government, according to reports from Cairo.

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—Concerning the reopening of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Egyptian Government issued the following formal announcement, according to reports from Cairo:

"The Egyptian Government has decided to recognize the Soviet Government. The Foreign Minister has been instructed to take proper steps for establishing diplomatic and economic relations.

"The two Governments have agreed not to interfere in each other's domestic administration and the Soviet Government has promised that it will refrain from any act that may encourage or approve propaganda against Egypt's political structure."

Cebu Police Bolstered

Domei

CEBU, May 31.—Further bolstering the police administration in the Philippines, 145 new policemen were added to the police forces today following the 4th graduation ceremony of the Visaya Provincial Police Training Camp here today.

Meanwhile, memorial services for members of the Provincial Government, the local gendarmerie as well as the police forces who sacrificed their lives in activities for the maintenance of peace and order following the start of the Japanese Administration will be held at the Christian Center here tomorrow afternoon.

S. Africans to Vote

Domei

LISBON, May 28.—The Government of the Union of South Africa announced today that the general election will be held on July 7, and those in military service are to cast their votes on June 28, it is reported.

Chinese Exclusion Act Opposed—Coast States Dislike Immigrants

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—No headway seems to have been made in connection with the amendment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, now under consideration by the Immigration Committee of the Lower House of the United States Congress, according to Washington dispatches received here.

The revision of the Exclusion Act aimed to placate the Chungking regime is emphatically upheld by the congressmen submitting it as playing an important part in bringing about closer relations between United States and Chungking. However, representatives from the western states where the large majority of the Chinese immigrants have settled, strongly oppose the bill.

Thus it would seem that all is not smooth sailing for the "propaganda bill".

Isolationists Oppose Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 29.—The so-called isolationists in the United States, who have hitherto strongly opposed America's participation in the present war, are now reported to be stressing the Pacific-first principle. They are said to be fiercely opposed to Britain's Europe-first principle and to the Soviet's peaceful attitude toward Japan.

A Chicago telegram indicates that Senator Wheeler, noted isolationist, has recently emphasized that if Britain and the Soviet Union stick to the Europe-first principle the United States will have to fight Japan alone.

He is stated to have declared:

"It is not clear as yet whether the Soviet Union will become an ally of the United States in the Pacific or if she will abandon her imperialistic designs. I believe it is wise for the anti-Axis nations to first launch an attack against Japan.

"I understand from reliable sources that the Soviets' ambition is to amalgamate the greater portion of Poland, the three Baltic countries and various Balkan States, and to gain political and economic control of Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the supremacy over the Bosporus Straits.

"If we ignore the entire East Asiatic war front, Premier Josef Stalin will surely be able to attain this objective. And should such a thing happen, the United States will have to fight Japan alone after the termination of the European War."

BRITISH PLAY UP EUROPE ATTACK

Push on Continent Due June 22-- Warnings Issued

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—A report is now being widely circulated in London that a large-scale counter-offensive will be launched on the European Continent by the anti-Axis forces on June 22, according to reports from the British capital.

In this connection, it is noted that June 22 is the third anniversary of the conclusion of the German-French Truce.

The above report is said to have originated in "certain informed quarters" and is very vague.

As the British Government strictly suppressed the circulation of wild rumors in the past, and has given tacit permission to London newspapers to publish the aforementioned report, the British public have been fooled into believing that it is true, and are placing great hopes in the results of the coming offensive.

N. Y. Times Scores Optimists

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—Although the anti-Axis nations are propagating the report regarding the opening of a big offensive on the European Continent, the New York Times warned them against such rashness yesterday as follows:

"June is the most advantageous time for the opening of an offensive in the European Continent, but such a landing operation would be the most difficult ever undertaken in the annals of the world's war history.

"Then, should the attempt fail, it would result in prolonging the war needlessly. It would also provide the key for deciding the future outcome of the war."

Halifax Gives Warning

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, spoke over the Ottawa Broadcasting Station last night **warning all anti-Axis peoples against holding any optimistic attitude on the outcome of the present war, according to reports from Ottawa.**

"The greatest crisis of the present war is yet to come, and the anti-Axis nations should never drop their guard," he said. "The shipping losses of the anti-Axis nations are still immense, and the threat of the German army has not been reduced. Also, we must think of the question of fighting Japan. We must give aid to the Chungking forces which are fighting a difficult war."

Stilwell in London

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in Chungking, who returned to Washington toward the end of April, went to England upon the completion of the Washington conference, and is now at London, it is reported from Washington.

GERMANS CHECK KUBAN OFFENSE

Soviet Drive Turned Back With Big Loss-- Enemy Air Toll Huge

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—The Red Army's large-scale offensive in the Kuban estuary sector has been completely smashed by the Germans, and the intense battles fought between the two armies for the Kuban bridgehead during the past five days have been temporarily ended.

In the absence of reports, detailed figures concerning Soviet losses are unknown, but the D.N.B. News Agency on Monday reported that the Soviets have lost 65 tanks, 173 planes and a considerable number of troops.

Another report available here indicates that on Sunday, a large force of Soviet troops attempted to land behind German positions in the estuary zone of the Kuban River. German planes, however, showered bombs upon them and sank 15 landing boats as well as two transports.

Meanwhile, it is reported that German forces in a sector northeast of Smolensk launched a surprise attack upon the Red Army on Monday and have succeeded in making an advance. Thus, the German operations around Smolensk have been considerably facilitated.

Soviets Lose More

Domei

BERLIN, May 31.—The German air force on Sunda shot down or destroyed 35 Soviet planes on the Eastern Front, the German Air Ministry announced on Monday.

The communique also revealed that in the neighborhood of Temryuk on the Azov Sea the Luftwaffe sank 11 Soviet troop-landing boats. German bombers also attacked a Soviet airfield in the northwestern section of Kursk, destroying three Soviet planes and inflicting heavy damages upon hangars and various other military establishments.

At Kobona, north of Kursk, the Germans blasted a large fuel supply **station and also set ablaze an enemy merchantman which was then in the port, the report added.**

135 R.A.F. Planes Lost

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—During the past week, British air forces lost 135 planes in raids on Germany and German-occupied territories, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

68 War Prisoners Freed

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, May 28.—After vowing that they would cooperate to crush the anti-Axis countries which have oppressed them in the past, and work for the benefit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 68 model Indonesian war prisoners were released by the local Japanese authorities on the occasion of Japan's 38th Navy Day yesterday.

The freed Indonesians were greeted by their families and friends who expressed gratitude for the friendly action taken by the Japanese authorities.

GLORIOUS RESISTANCE OF JAPANESE AT ATTU ADMITTED BY WASHINGTON; BERLIN, ROME PAPERS EXALT ACTION

U.S. Navy Spokesman Describes Struggle As 'Terrific'---Nippon Fighting Spirit Proved by Heroic Stand, Says Reich Paper

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—The United States Navy Department, which had heretofore maintained absolute silence on the ending of the epochal struggle at Attu, issued the following statement a little before noon on Sunday.

"Since May 28, the American Army forces have been engaged in severe fighting with Japanese troops on the eastern and northern sectors of "Fish-Hook" Line. Early on the morning of May 29, the Japanese made a counter-attack on the right wing of the American forces in Chichagov Valley. The Japanese that advanced in this attack were totally annihilated and, according to report to hand at present, their casualties are believed to be numerous."

Fully recognizing the fierceness of the Japanese attacks, the spokesman of the U.S. Navy Department declared:

"The battles on Attu Island are terrific, as the Japanese attack the American troops with all their might and main. It will take several more weeks before we shall be able to annihilate them to the last man. It is estimated that the casualties on the other side have reached more than 2,000."

News Played Up

Domei

BERLIN, May 31.—Playing up the news that the entire Japanese garrison on Attu Island had met a glorious end after launching a final desperate charge against overwhelming enemy forces there on May 29 as announced by the Imperial Headquarters, the German press today extolled to the skies those 2,000 and more heroes who exemplified the true spirit of the Japanese Army.

Berlin papers gave much prominence to the report with big headlines reading, "2,000 JAPANESE OPPOSE 20,000 ENEMY TROOPS," and "JAPANESE HEROISM IS VERIFIED."

The Voelkischer Beobachter in its editorial today declared that the action of the Japanese officers and men on Attu Island is clear manifestation of the spiritual power which insures final victory for the three Axis Powers.

Japanese Troops Lauded

Pointing out the fact that the American forces were forced to concentrate their total strength on the recapture of the small island of Attu for a long period of over two weeks, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared that the Attu battle proved, not the bravery of the Americans, but the supreme fighting spirit of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

"The name of Attu Island of the Aleutian Group will forever symbolize the gallantry of the Japanese fighting services and will long remain indelible in history," stated the journal.

"Since May 12, the small Japanese Unit defending the islet has continued the most bloody fight against the United States forces of incomparable numerical superiority, inflicting heavy damages on the enemy.

"The area under occupation of the Imperial Forces is indeed wide and, therefore, it is impossible to station large garrisons in each of the occupied islands. The record of the Attu battle has manifested to the world the matchless fighting spirit of the Japanese rather than the bravery of the Americans."

Yamato Spirit Manifested

Domei

ROME, May 31.—The entire Italian nation was profoundly impressed by the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters regarding the heroic last stand of the Japanese Defense Corps on Attu Island which was received here yesterday.

All local journals played up the news with stirring headlines. The fact that the sick and wounded among the Japanese soldiers on the Aleutian islet disposed of themselves before the final night attack seems to have especially moved the people. Local observers and press are unanimous in the opinion that the valiant action of the Attu defenders is the most dramatic manifestation of the world-famous spirit of "Yamato-Damashii."

U.S. Strikers Resist Government Pressure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—In spite of government pressure, strikes in various parts of the United States are by no means subsiding according to reports relayed here by New York dispatches today. The more important of the strikes now under way are those of the iron foundry workers in Buffalo, New York, the rubber plant workers at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and the spinning mill workers in Utica, New York. The latter involves 1,400 workers. The iron foundry workers' strike at Buffalo seems to have considerable effect on the war supply factories of Navy Department connections. On the other hand, the coal miners' strike reaches the end of the period of truce at midnight today. The War Labor Bureau has refused to comply with the demands of the coal union to raise the wages $2.00 per day, although some concessions were made. The negotiations have therefore struck another snag. The Union side held a conference on the further prolongation of the truce period, but the meeting dispersed without reaching any decision. Indications at present are that the strike will not be resumed tomorrow.

TWO CHINESE EXECUTED FOR WANG MURDER PLOT

Nanking Terrorist Gang Rounded Up by Police

Domei

NANKING, May 31.—Two Chinese, Chu Ming and Hu Pen-lang, who had attempted to assassinate President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government and also his son, Wang Wen-ti, were executed here on Monday morning.

It has been revealed that Chu Ming ordered Hu Pen-lang to disturb peace and order in Nanking, and Hu Pen-lang, in conspiracy with Tzu Jung-hai, of the Central Military Academy, placed bombs in a dance hall in Nanking on January 13, immediately after the National Government's participation in the war. This resulted in the killing and injuring of a number of innocent citizens. A similar plot was attempted on April 12, the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but it proved a failure. And while they were still attempting to murder Wang Ching-wei and his son, the Japanese gendarmerie arrested them.

The two ringleaders of the assassinating group recently confessed all of their crimes, and all of the conspirators are also reported to have been arrested by the Japanese and Chinese gendarmerie and police authorities.

Students From China Will Train in Japan

Domei

NANKING, May 31.—A group of 11 Chinese students headed by Professor Wang Ming-sheng of the Chinese **Agricultural Training Institute, will leave here for Japan on June 3 to undergo two months of practical training on Japanese farms during the summer.**

During their two-months' stay in Japan, the Chinese youths will receive training principally at the agricultural training camp at the foot of Mt. Yatsugadake in Nagano Prefecture where they will learn typical Japanese farming methods.

Cairo-Morocco Road Due

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 31.—The anti-Axis transportation conference which was opened at Beirut on May 28 closed today. At the conference the construction of a highway from Cairo to Morocco was decided upon, according to reports reaching here. Of the proposed highway, the section from Cairo to Marsa Matruh will be constructed by the Egyptian Government and the section from Marsa Matruh to Morocco by the British Government.

CHIANG HIDING DEATH OF LIN

Demise of Regime's Elderly President Still Unannounced

Domei

CANTON, May 31.—The Chungking authorities are still withholding the formal announcement of the death today of Lin Sen, President of the Chungking regime. However, in view of the fact that belligerent Chungking functions under the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek, the death of the President will have no actual or important effect on the government.

At the extraordinary session of the Executive Yuan on May 29, the organization of the Chungking government was altered so that upon the indisposal of the President, the President of the Executive Yuan could fill the chair. With the death of Lin Sen, Chiang Kai-shek is looked upon to fill concurrently the presidencies of the Executive Yuan and of the Chungking regime.

Was Elderly Statesman

Lin Sen, however, as one of the elder statesmen since the days of the Chinese Revolution had enjoyed the confidence of the people in general. The spiritual influence of the loss of Lin Sen, therefore, will have far-reaching effects and prospects are that another gloomy shadow will be cast on Chungking's future prosecution of the war.

Lin Sen was born at Foochow, Fukien, in 1864. He joined the Kuomintang in America and assisted the Revolution under Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After the termination of the first Revolution, he was appointed president of Central Political Council. In 1928, Lin Sen was appointed President of the Legislative Yuan. Then with the compromise between the Canton and Nanking factions in 1931, he was promoted to President of the National Government, which position he has held to the present, being re-elected in 1935 by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Orthodox Kuomintang. The 82-year old Lin Sen was, however, a mere robot under the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek.

De Gaulle, Giraud Confer On 'United Rebel France'

Domei

LISBON, May 31.—Arriving at Algiers yesterday, General Charles de Gaulle immediately held a preliminary conference with General Henri Giraud, but today the two leaders opened their formal conference.

The main topic discussed at the meeting was the question of establishing the "Executive Committee of United France" composed of de Gaulle, Giraud and seven others, to unify all rebel French forces in various territories.

Before opening the conference, de Gaulle said that basic understanding had already been reached between the National Committee of France and the North African regime.

U.S. Test Flights Costly

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—In nine months, from January to September, 1942, 1,750 American pilots were killed in accidents mostly during test flights, the Afton-Tidningen reported today as United Press reports from Washington.

YAMAZAKI MET END WITH JOY

Commander at Attu Knew Final Victory Was Assured Japan

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

"Corps Commander Yamazaki truly believed firmly in the permanency of Nippon, the Land of the Gods, and in perfect composure of mind met his death. Although fallen like the cherry-blossoms in a gust of wind, Yamazaki firmly believed that there will come a ceaseless stream of his loyal fellow-nationals following close at his heels—thus did he indeed become a guardian god of our Island Empire."

So said Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, Vice-Minister of War, Monday in speaking of the late Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, commander of the Attu Japanese garrison corps, who met his heroic and glorious death with all the remaining fighting strength of his troops by making a daring thrust into the thick of the enemy forces.

A Classmate of Yamazaki

War Vice-Minister Tominaga himself was a classmate of the late Colonel Yamazaki in his Military Academy days, and has since constantly kept up the most intimate of relationship with the war hero of Attu as a friend and a comrade in arms.

Following is the talk, in gist, given by Lieutenant-General Tominaga:

"The relationship between Yamazaki and me dates back to our Military Academy days at Ichigaya. For about two years from September, 1909 to May, 1911 we lived and worked together in the same room in a dormitory of the Military Academy. Such special relationship did we two have. And the last I met and talked intimately with Yamazaki was in April, 1939 at Taiyuan, Shansi Province in North China.

His Sacred Joy

"The mentality of Yamazaki in meeting his recent heroic death was, I believe, that of his sacred joy trying to live permanently in a great and worthy cause. Between our Japanese armed force and the enemy fighting strength there was a great disparity in the point of numerical fighting strength and equipment.

"Against such overwhelmingly heavy odds Yamazaki and all his fighting men staged and continued the most furious battles. The hardest battles our side had thus to fight, and yet Yamazaki never once asked for any reinforcement from home.

"When a gracious Imperial message was conveyed to him at the front, or when words of encouragement were sent him by the War Minister or by the Chief of the Military General Staff, Yamazaki was truly inspired from the bottom of his heart and pledged redoubled efforts, intimating this firm resolution of his immediately by wire to the respective authorities concerned.

Voiced Deep Thanks

"Again, when our Navy Units, in carrying out their cooperative operations with the Army Units, had their planes operate in the sky just above the heads of the Yamazaki corps, Yamazaki voiced his deep thanks also by wire, saying he would continue valiant fighting.

"What deeply impressed us next was his fervent desire expressed for the Imperial Forces to win decisive, conclusive victory. Under circumstances where his end was seen imminent every moment, Yamazaki observed well to the minutest points the enemy's army formation, equipment and tactics and reported them unfailingly and unmistakably to his superior commander. Unless one has much sang-froid, one cannot do such a thing.

"Third, what would make even the gods weep in wonder and admiration was his spirit and vigor displayed in carrying out a final decisive charge. Throughout his fighting he always kept up his fiery offensive consciousness, taking care invariably to cause deterioration and decrease in the enemy's fighting strength. For the purpose, he and his troops often made ingenious localized sorties. But the most impressive of all was his and his troops' final counter-charge.

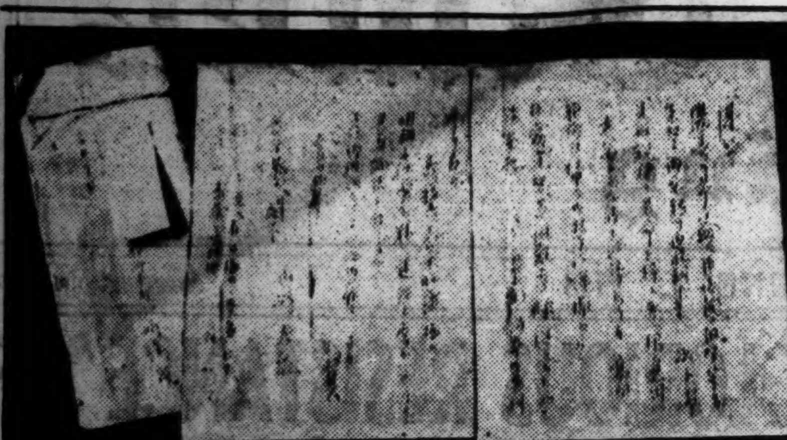
Counter-Charged At Night

"Under cover of night Yamazaki and all his men daringly carried out this counter-charge. In ordinary cases, fighting men would have simply plunged themselves into the enemy camp to make their last effort. But the heroic and glorious death which they resolutely met by hurling themselves right at the enemy and cutting many of them down right and left—such exploits could never be expected of the common run of fighting men, especially when all the men had been literally fatigued for want of sleep because of nearly twenty days' hardest fighting.

"The last telegram I received from him was to the effect that he wished the gods would look at him and his troops and that as for the result of the counter-charge he wished observations would be made by aircraft. He was burning with iron-tight fighting spirit to kill as many soldiers of the enemy as possible to the last fighting man on our side. We were concerned over the result but now we are told by the enemy's broadcast that Yamazaki and his troops were frustrated only after having staged hard and obstinate fighting.

"The officers and men under Yamazaki on Attu Island have thus displayed the true spirit of the Imperial Army. By the brave fighting and hard struggle they have given the enemy a serious spiritual blow and impressed them with the great strength of the Japanese. They have the enemy's warships and vessels, military strength and air force stuck to Attu Island and thus made it easier for the Japanese Forces at the other fronts to fight the enemy. This achievement is really great. The garrison corps has gone up in honorable death, but their glory will remain forever."

Last Letter of Attu Hero



Above is the last letter received by War Vice-Minister Tominaga from Colonel Yasuya Yamazaki, heroic leader of the Japanese Forces at Attu. It reads: "I wish to express my hearty congratulation on your new appointment. To my great joy, I have recently been sent here to the front line. I wish to particularly thank you for what you have done for me in the past. There may be various difficulties for the time being, but as long as I remain here, be at ease about conditions on this front. I am pleased to report that our men are in high spirits and doing their duty happily. (P.S. Salmon is abundant here and we may be said as leading a most luxurious life.)"

Must Learn Much From Yamazaki's Death, Declares Commander of Unit In Niigata

"Colonel Yamazaki died in the manner in which a unit commander should die. There is much for us to learn from the Unit Commander's death." declared Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshitora Shimizu, commander of X X Unit, at Takada, Niigata Prefecture, when interviewed by a Domei reporter about the heroic death of Colonel Yasuyo Yamazaki, commander of the garrison on Attu Island.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, who closed his eyes for a long time before commenting on Colonel Yamazaki's death when approached by the Domei scribe, evidently in meditation of the fallen hero, stated:

"I bemoan the death of Colonel Yamazaki. He died in the manner in which a unit commander should die when the need arises. I was profoundly impressed by the death of the officers and men under him. There is much for us to learn from the unit commander's death. I have renewed my resolution to devote myself to the destruction of America and Britain."

Commander Kobayashi of X X Unit, who was a close friend of Colonel Yamazaki, told Domei that he had had profound respect for the hero with his keen sense of responsibility.

"I had been expecting great things of Colonel Yamazaki since his departure for the front," he went on. "I know enough of the Colonel to imagine how glorious was his end after he led his men in a final charge against the enemy."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

in their bag. The kinds of arms to be studied, developed and produced and the materials to be economized for those purposes are now fixed. The war has only begun. We will be avenged.

U.S., Britain and 2nd Front

ASAHI—The Anglo-American conference at Washington ended the other day and Prime Minister Churchill is now on his way home to London. The British papers, however, are already making it appear as if the anti-Axis landing operations on Europe are imminent and that British preparations have been completed. The Reuters News Agency, for one, is spreading reports of a daringly concrete plan for the so-called landing operations. Since they cannot be so foolish as to warn other countries of their strategy beforehand, their intention is to circulate propaganda and to produce such effects as may be possible by nerve warfare.

For example, in saying that "the landings will be carried out simultaneously at several places" the British are aiming at creating uneasiness among the Axis nations that they might be attacked anywhere at any time, but if the Anglo-American forces are to effect several landings with their present shipping capacity and armed strength, about all they could accomplish would be to repeat the Dieppe failure of August last year, this time at several places. As to the British threat of landings on Sicily and Sardinia, even if the British really intend to carry them out, it is at this stage aimed primarily at nerve warfare against the Italian people. The British in conducting such a lavish heralding of their landing operations are seeking to appease the Soviet Union which has been demanding them.

Even if, as Churchill says, the formation of a second front on the part of the anti-Axis nations would more or less be to "reduce the German pressure borne by the Soviet Union," selfish Britain and America will never send aid in real earnest until they know if the Soviets would offer compensation by intensified warfare against the anti-Axis forces and what sort of compensation. In order to know these things they would have to wait for the repercussions in the Soviet Union to Churchill's appeal to Premier Josef Stalin in the American Congress and to the visit of Joseph E. Davies to Moscow. Granted that the last great battle between the Soviet Union and Germany is to take place this summer, it is to be asked whether the landing operations so advertised by the anti-Axis camp would be in time to reduce the pressure on the Soviet Union.

In forming a second front the United States and Britain will no doubt aim at political effects besides strategic. In this respect the Balkans, Turkey and Spain will certainly be involved. Following the termination of the Tunisian campaign a conference was held by the commanders of the British forces in West Asia, Iraq, Iran, the Governor-General of Malta and Ministers to various West Asian countries in Egypt for three days beginning May 10. On the other hand, Churchill stopped at Gibraltar on his way home from Washington and saw the American and British commanders in North Africa. The Spanish Government, which on May 25 disbanded part of the army it had mobilized, suddenly on May 29 dispatched six destroyers to Palma on Majorca, no doubt because the port is situated about midway between Gibraltar and Sardinia and is a most suitable strategic base in the Western Mediterranean for relaying supplies, so that it is liable to receive the aggressive attention of the United States and Britain. It is also to be noted that the Portuguese Government prohibited as of June 1 all communication on military affairs in regard to the European Continent.

At any rate, whether a second front would be formed in the near future or not can be left to the discretion of the anti-Axis authorities. The Axis nations, having consolidated their defense of the continent, are waiting to annihilate the enemy as soon as they appear.

'Gardening' Prisoners

Domei

NANKING, May 31.—Encouraging indeed has been the efforts of the inmates of the Nanking prison, located near Chunghuamen, to produce vegetables as a service to the fighting nation in the production of food supplies. Truck garden products, grown by all the prison inmates, have garnished the tables of the 650,000 inhabitants of the capital.

Inspired and spurred to assiduous efforts by the head warden, these unusual gardeners were awarded with wonderful resultts. Not only was the prison rendered self-maintaining but black figures stood out conspicuously on the balance sheet.

Warplane Tax Set

PEKING.—The North China People's Warplanes Donation Committee has levied a new warplane donation amusement tax on tickets sold by all amusement houses including motion picture cinemas. A 10 cents tax will be collected for every ticket sold.

VICHY WARSHIPS 'JOIN' WITH FOE

Berlin Unsurprised Over Action---Seen As Actual Surrender

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—Vice-Admiral Rene Emile Gaodfroy, Commander of the French Fleet in Alexandria, voluntarily joined the anti-Axis forces with his entire fleet, as a result of negotiations he held with General Henri Giraud, the British Government announced today, according to reports from London.

Since the close of the Tunisian campaign, the French Fleet under Vice-Admiral Gaodfroy had been detained at the port of Alexandria and its future had been much discussed.

Germans Not Surprised

Domei

BERLIN, May 31.—German authorities are not at all surprised over the news of the French fleet at Alexandria joining the anti-Axis forces, as it was already expected. On this development German naval authorities made the following explanation today:

"The British Government is saying that the French fleet in Alexandria "voluntarily proposed to join" the anti-Axis front. But it is already a widely known fact that for some time the British Government had been threatening Admiral Gaodfroy and forcing the fleet to "surrender" by cutting off the supply of foodstuff. The French fleet detained at Alexandria is said to consist of one capital ship, four cruisers, three destroyers and one submarine. But as they have already been detained in the port of Alexandria for three years since the conclusion of the German-French truce in June, 1940, the warships must be considerably damaged. Furthermore they are all old warships, and it is doubtful whether they would be serviceable in actual warfare. Even if they can be used for active service, they would require repairing that would take some time. The battleship Lorraine has no hope of further service."

Esteva Given New Post

Domei

VICHY, May 31.—Admiral Jean Esteva, Resident-General of Tunisia, who recently returned to Vichy just before the fall of Tunisia, was appointed Chief Secretary of the French Cabinet, the French Government announced today.

Marshal Petain, Chief of State, received Admiral Esteva today and thanked him for his long meritorious services while stationed in Tunisia.

Henry Ford Takes Over Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 31.—Henry Ford again became President of the Ford Motor Car Company, as his son, Edsel Ford, who became president upon his father's retirement had died recently.

WHAT INTERESTS ME MOST IN WARTIME NIPPON

Local Italian Scribe Is Impressed By Lack of Wartime Atmosphere

By TAMOTSU OGATA

"The lack of wartime atmosphere may be said to be the feature of Wartime Japan," declared Dr. Michelangiolo Piacentini, Tokyo correspondent for the Giornale d'Italia, an influential Rome journal, in an interview with a correspondent of the Nippon Times held recently at his residence at Shin-Ryudo-machi, Azabu-ku.

"For those living in town," said Dr. Piacentini, "especially for us foreigners, it is difficult to perceive any particular signs of wartime activity. Generally, it is quiet and 'as usual' here. The only things to remind us that this country is in the midst of a war are some soldiers which we occasionally see on the streets."

Dr. Piacentini

Dr. Piacentini has made extensive tours in local districts to visit temples and shrines since his arrival in Japan two years ago. He said he likes the country-side and is especially interested in the character and activities of Japanese peasants.

Lauds Japan's Farmers

"Japanese farmers meet various difficulties with fortitude," he stated. "Their persevering nature has been cultivated through years of hard toil and fights against various natural disasters such as droughts, floods and famine. The strong attitude with which they meet difficulties is, therefore, natural and accordingly, unshakable. From such fortitude of the peasants, I believe, comes forth Japan's national strength."

Dr. Piacentini pointed out that such a character can never be created by propaganda. It would be almost an insult, he said, to urge the peasants to work harder, for they have worked and are working much harder than those who loudly encourage labor.

"The persevering nature that characterizes Japanese farmers is also evident among Italian peasants," he continued. "I can well visualize how calmly my fellow-countrymen have gone through recent attacks by enemy aircraft. The natural, unshakable attitude of peasants enables them to ignore fluctuations in the war situation, which are, so to speak, nothing more than a bracket in history.

"I was once told by a certain Japanese General that the Japanese Army is strong because a majority of its soldiers are of peasant origin. This fact substantiates my conviction."

He further declared that the Japanese are imbued with deep respect toward the Imperial Family and, moreover, they have what may be called a sense of mission. These moral factors are a source of Japan's national strength, he declared.

Sees Fight Against Nature

Recalling his recent trip to the rural areas, Dr. Piacentini continued, "At a place I recently visited, fine weather had continued for some time and there was not enough water in the paddy-fields to plant rice. There, I saw more than 200 people, forming a line, relaying water in buckets from a well to far-off rice-fields. The sight was clearly illustrative of the peasants' attitude toward difficulties and also showed the natural cooperative spirit prevailing among the agrarian community.

"Furthermore, I am deeply impressed by the fact that in Japan, less cultured people regard the intelligentsia with due respect. This trait is not found in European countries, where the less cultivated people receive men of culture with a kind of jealous indifference. Here, wherever I may go, people treat me very cordially. This is the reason why I love Japan," he concluded.

Dr. Piacentini is a graduate of Rome University and a research member of the Royal Italian Institute of Archaeology and History of Arts. He came to Japan in June, 1941, and for half a year since then, he lived in Kyoto studying Japanese art objects in temples and museums throughout the Kansai. Since he came to Tokyo around the end of the year before last, he has been active as correspondent for the Giornale d'Italia as well as in the research of his specialty.

Refugee Gov'ts to Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 31.—The Polish and Yugoslavian refugee governments will move shortly to Cairo, following the example of the refugee Greek government.

Refugee Polish Premier Sikorski who is now visiting Cairo will shortly leave for Baghdad to meet the Polish commander-in-chief stationed there and also the Polish Ambassador to the Soviets.

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Mussolini Sees Sick, Wounded Axis Soldiers

Domei

ROME, May 31.—Premier Benito Mussolini visited Predappio, his native place Monday and inquired after on the health of about 400 Italian and German sick and wounded soldiers. After praising the brave fighting of the Axis soldiers, Premier Mussolini stressed the necessity of firmer unity behind the guns as follows:

"The Italian people offer their heartfelt and deep gratitude to the Italian officers and men who were unfortunately wounded or who fell sick at the front. You have now become people behind the guns, having already left the front. You must not be deceived by the enemy's crafty tactics. You must raise your antipathy against the enemy and calmly judge the prevailing situation.

"To show any signs of weakness now is to commit treason against the State. Every Italian should devote his or her entire energy toward achieving final victory in the war.

Ishii Returns to Tokyo

Domei

FUKUOKA, May 31.—Koh Ishii, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, after a brief stopover here, left this evening by train for Tokyo.

Mr. Ishii, who is returning to the Japanese capital to confer with the Tokyo authorities, arrived in Fukuoka this afteroon from Saigon by air.

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Tangiers Anti-British

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 31.—A large-scale anti-British movement has started at Tangiers, and all pro-British newspapers have been obliged to suspend publication, Swedish newspapers reported today, quoting a cable report from Tangiers to the Times, London.

The police are guarding the offices of the pro-British newspapers, as it is feared that the angered public might attack them. Also, pro-British Jews are being arrested, and the Jewish population at Tangiers is reported in utter consternation.

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